NUMBER 50.

DAILY COURTER.

LOUISVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING AUGUST 28.

For the Latest Telegraph Dispatches, River and Steamboat News, Commercial Matters, &c., see Fourth

NOTICE.

Hereafter we will not receive the old postage stamps for subscriptions. The new stamps may be sent when in sums not exceeding one

NOTICE. Subscribers on the route below Eleventh st. are cautioned not to pay any moneys to the late carrier, A. J. Clarkson. All arrearages and current subscriptions must be paid to Richard Bobett, who now serves the route.

MASS MEETI G AND PIC-NIC NEAR LEXINGTON, KENT'CKY, Wednesday, August 28, 1861.

There will be a grand meeting of the peace and anti-war party, near Lexington, on Wednesday, August 28th, 1861. Hon. Jno. J. Breckinridge, Col. William Preston and other distinguished speakers will be present.

Barbecue in Owen County.

The citizens of Owen county, favorable to Southern Rights, propose to give a GRAND BARBECUE, at the Fair Grounds. near NEW LIBERTY, on the 5TH OF SEPTEM-BER. Prominent speakers have been invi-ted to attend and address the people.

The Courier at Nashville. Mesers. GREEN & Co., are the sole and exclu

sive agents of the Courier at Nashville. They will deliver it to egular subscribers and supply it to dealers and news-boys.

Mass Meeting and Pic-Nic.

There will be a reace and anti-war Pic-Nic and Mass Meeting near Richmond, Kentucky, on Friday, August 30, 1861. Distinguished speakers will be in attendance and address the meeting.

Highway Police.

On Monday as a resident of this city was returning from a business trip in the county, he was met fon one of the plank roads by a man in a buggy with a led borse. The buggy man had in kis vehicle a doublethe citizen to stop and give his name, resireasons, and be snewered, "I am authorized to inquire into the business of all travelling toms, to which be gave an affirmative, but somewhat evasive answer. Whereupon, our city friend showed to him the papers of his business, which he examined minutely, detaining him for more than a quarter of

Our city friend then pressed on him the effort at evacion he answered that he was appointed by the County Court of this county, which convinced the gentleman that he had been illegally de ained.

This citizen, is of the non-resistent persuasion and neutral in politics, as he told his self-constituted patrol in answer to the question as to how he stood in relation to the present issue. No violence was used by the man in the buggy, who may have been playing off a practical joke, but such things are liable to cause a collision, as all our citizens are not non-combattants.

The concert on Monday next, will be a grateful and happy relief to the long quietude the city has experienced during the past months, and inasmuch as we are to have an opportunity afforded us on the occasion of hearing music, such as is rarely offered to the public, we believe we may safely predict a crowded auditory. Mr. Robert Heller is now conceded to be the ablest and most finished performer upon the pianoforte at present on this continent. and it is the opinion of those who have been permitted to hear him of late, that he will presently deprive even the great European celebrities of their hard earned laurels. In addition to Mr. H.'s wonderful instrumentation, the concert will offer some delightful and superior vocal music.

BENEFIT OF MRS. WELSH EDWARDS FRIDAY, AUG. 30TH - When will be preented the new comic drama, entitled "The Republicans of Brest," in which the charming comedienne will appear, together with Mr. T. M. Dawson, Mr. Welsh Edwards Claude Hamilton, and Mrs. Frank Graham, Mr. Wood Benson, who, it will be remembered, was a great favorite here in the palmy days of the Theatre, has kindly volunteered for this occasion only, and will appear as Cousin Joe, in the laughable farce of the Rough Diamond, Mrs. Welsh Edwards enacting the part of

Wood Benson, in compliance to the wishes of a number of his old friends, will sing the favorite comic song, "Thick of your Head in the Morning." With such a bill of attraction, it will be strange if the fair beneficiary is not greeted with a

DRY Goods -The old established hous of Mesers. James Trabue & Co., Main street, have received a fresh and fiee stock of fall and winter dry goods, which they offer at low prices exclusively for cash .-There is no house in all the land of higher repute or more bonorable standing than Trabue & Co., or where purchasers may fairly and correctly.

THE COWARD FACTION .- The New York Times, an intense Black Republican organ, Union sentiment develop itself, and settle it themselves? pression of the New York Daily News. It is not content with having the circulation of the paper cut off, but demands its utter

The Republican party is very active, trying to suppress free speech and the free press, and it has been partially successful. but it will find it harder work to suppress a free people.

We thank Adam's Express Company for files of the latest New Orleans and

Thanks to John Cornwall, Esq., fo. late Nashville and Richmond papers.

The best photographs of Beauregard,

Washington, Aug. 21. The severe newspaper strictures upon the members of the Cabinet are regarded here as attacks upon the country, and those who make them are now suspected of being in the interests of the Secession-We presume the agent of the Associsted

Press who forwarded the above imagined that he was doing something formidable. The fact is he is a poor shoat and a pensioner of the War Department whose opinions are of no possible consequence.

The above is from the Cincinnati Commercial, a sensation sheet, that denounced (honest) Simon Cameron, head of the War Department. From the tone of the Washington dispatch it is apparent that the "serews" were about to beapplied to the Commercial concern, which, to keep up appearances, is very abusive of the South and Southern papers, the Courier in particular. It pretends to be extremely loyal, and threatens the utter demolition of the South. Here is a characteristic paragraph from the Commercial, a concern that desires the freedom of the slave, and the equality of the races :

The she spies have been the most insidious and among the most active of the ene-mies of the Government who have swarmed in Washington City from the beginning of our civil war troubles. The house of Mrs. Gwin has been notorious as a den of

the Paducah populace have destached a delegation to Union Cit., Tenn., af er arms, including three 64-point dets. But, mark it! Before the aforesaid snake

pattery is planted, our gunboats will anchor in front of the city, and give the citizens of that place sixty minutes (commonly called one hour) to pay for the steamer Sam'l J. Orr and her earge, and, furthermore, notify the loyal cit'zens (4—n the secesh!) to come on board for protection. If the demand is not fully complied with to the dead letter, Paducah houst sink to rise no more! The officer in command here, together with the Commodere of the gunboat fleet, your correspondent has reason to assert, will execute the above programme unless Gov. Magoffin insures the immediate release and return of the stolen steamer, together with her earge. that place sixty minutes (commonly called

The above is an extract from a letter of C. D. Millar, the Cairo correspondent of to be threatened by the Lincoln gun boats State. from Cairo, and if resistance is made the ity will be fired, and men, women, and children slaughtered in an hours notice. The infamous creatures threaten to demolish Paducah, damning the Secessionists, and barrel shot gnn. He halted and called to say the town must sink to rise no more. Can't the editors of the Louisville Journal dence and business. The latter asked his throw a few expletives at the heads of the Cairo "ruffi ins," ain't they "excited by in fernal passions" to thus, in a spirit of "anpersons," The citizen then asked him if archy," threaten to d stroy a whole town, he was a deputy of the Surveyor of Cus- people and all, when the "Owen county Secession ruffians" only stopped a little boat-Consistency, thou art a jewel!

THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS .- The Louisville Journal, the Government organ in this city, quotes "sales of hay in this maket at \$8 per ton for old, and \$6 per ton for | ladies' and gents' linen handkerchiefs, em question as to his authority, and after an | new." Now, that don't pay for cutting, curing, and hauling it to market, while at the last accounts, was selling at \$35 and

\$40 per ton. The South is the legitimate market for Kentucky products, and King Lincoln & Co. has laid an embargo on all our shipments South, and the farmer, mechanic, and all but loval Union men and those who have Lincoln contracts to fill, must be idle. and the products of their labor are rendered valueless. Yet we hear the organs say the people have all their rights, and no cause of complaint.

The New York Tribune, one of the organs of the Lincoln Administration, has a heavy head line leader, the pith of which has been telegraphed all over the country. that there is an "immense Union sentiment" in North Carolina, and "whole Union regiments" have been formed in that State .-The editor knows full well that he was deceiving his readers when he published the statement. The only Union sentiment in North Carolina is the union of the whole people to repel the Northern invaders. At east one North Carolina Union regiment was in the battle of Manassas Plains, and another dispersed 3,000 Northerners at Big Bethel. Tell that to your readers.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily News.] Sale of the New York Daily News in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 28, 1861. The Daily News sold here readily to day for ten cents per copy, and when scarcer or twenty-five cents. In some cases fifty ents were paid for a copy. There was nuch enthusiasm on the subject. The peace party is increasing rapidly in this

So much for tyranny and oppression.

EXECUTION IN ILLINOIS .- On Thursday ast James White was executed at Salem Illinois, for the murder of A. J. Applegate. When the time come to take the prisoner from his cell, he was found to be armed with a long chain, and with this he defied the officers to take him out, but afterwards agreed to come out if they would give him a drink of whisky, which they did. When he was taken on the scaffold, it took the sheriff over an hour to adjust the white cap, when the wretch was launched forth into eternity.

The Black Republican presses are educed to dreadful straits of lying, small caps and italies to keep up their courage nd deceive the people. In one breath they prate about the increasing "Union sentiment" of the South, and in the next amore implicitly rely upon being dealt with | call on the dear people to sacrifice party organization on the altar of the Black Republican Government, and all to volunteer for the war of subjugation. Why not let the

> PASSPORTS TO EUROPE.-We learn from the New York Times, of Saturday, that Seward has issued a circular stating that possports required by parties going to Europe do not apply to parties going to the Canadas. They can go to the latter ports without passports. The Times thinks the Secretary might as well allow free egress

We learn from the Baltimore Re publican that the fine new Court House, ately erected at Towsontown, Bal imore county, was burned down early Friday morning. The record office, with all the books and papers, is said to be entirely Davis and Lee, are at Elrod's, No. 409 consumed. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

East Tennessee All Right. We learn from the Nashville papers that

four full regiments of infantry for the Confederate service have been raised in East Tennessee, including those five companies from Greene county, the home of the tory traitor Andy Johnson. They have also raised six or eight fine cavalry companies in that part of the State. We add the following from the Memphis Appeal:

The Hon. Gco. W. Bridges, who has been an intense Union man, and was a candidate for the United States Congress in the late election, advised Col. Carroll of his inten-

tional Union men.

ture an indorsement of their course in Congress. It is also intimated that they are needed in Frankfort to whip into the traces certain doubtful Union members of the Legislature.

We learn from the Fort Smith Times that Capt. Albert Pike has raised a battalion of Seminoles, and an independent company of Creeks, to operate in Kansas; also that the Choctaw and Chickasaw regiments will also go to Kansas. The whole force to be under the command of Gen. D.

We understand that Garrett Davis has returned from Washington, and states that not only will the troops at Camp Dick Robinson not be disbanded, but on the contrary increased. We presume that this the Cincinnati Commercial. It will be is probably the response Mr. Lincoln has seen that Paducah, a city of Kentucky, is given to the Commissioners from this

The Indianapolis Sentinel says Rous-

seau's Brigade, 1,800 strong, passed over

the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to St. Louis on Monday, all safe. Yes, they are safe at Camp Joe Holt. Monday, August 5th, 1861, S. Bar ker & Co., 317 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky., will offer at very low prices 1,000 pieces of domestic goods, of all grades, bleached and brown, from 1/4 to 3 yards

wide. Also their whole stock of dress goods at greatly reduced prices. Five hundred pieces of linen goods and house keeping articles very low.

Three hundred pieces of white goods consisting of plain, plaid and striped cambrics, jaconets, Swiss and book muslins, broidery, and laces. Also 1,000 doz. hoslery of all kinds and

Also carpets, and oil cloths, cheap. Persons visiting the city will find a full stock of goods at low prices.

WOLF & DURRINGER'S COLT'S CART-RIDGES.-We are now manufacturing the above cartridges for all sizes of Colt's pistols. Call and see them. We also keep Smith & Wesson's cartridges, at wholesale.

WOLF & DURRINGER, July6 tf Corner of Fifth and Market.

POLICE COURT.

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, JUDGE. TUESDAY, Aug. 27. DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.-John Grey was found by the officer full of bad whisky, and carrying concealed a deadly weapon, which caused his arrest. He had a hearing before the Judge, when he was required to give bail in \$100 to answer.

Jas, Rickett was presented on a similar charge and required to give the same

Richard Richardson and Mary Martin, a nice pair of birds, were arrested for drink-ing too much tangle-foot whisky, and not being able to navigate. They were dis-

charged.

Geo. Mussleman was arrested for being drunk and disorderly. Bail in \$100 for three months.

PEACE WARRANT.-Margaret Riley presented on a peace warrant sued out by Pat Scully. The parties appear to be con-tinually quarrelling, and the own bond of each was taken in \$200 for three months. Assault.-Ellen Dalton was arrested charge I with assaulting Mary Hines. was discharged.

[For the Louisville Courier.] Peace Meeting at Cross Roads, Jefferson County, Ky.

A beautiful white flag was raised at Col. John Montgomery's on Thursday 22d inst. The meeting was called to order by Jas. W. Graham, upon the motion of whom Dr. Wm. Postlewaite was called to the chair and Amos Seebold elected Secretary. On motion of James W. Graham, Robt. G. Vance, P. L. Simpson and Capt. George W. McCawley, were appointed a committee on resolutions, and reported the following:

on resolutions, and reported the following:
WHEREAS. The distracted condition of our country is such as to threaten the peace of our State, and bring upon our people the horrors of civil war; and whereas, the Federal Government has organized this State in a military district, under the command of a United States officer: we, for the purpose of securing a continuation of peace and happiness, adopt the following resolutions as expressive of the sense of this meeting.

Resolved, That we most cordially approve of the action of our Governor in sending commissioners to Presidents L'incoln and Davis, requesting that the neutrality of Kentucky be receed.

mission risk of Fresh lears Erheom and Davis, requesting that the neutrality of Kentucky be r. pec ed.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Jefferson county and Cross Roads Precinct, have ever been and are still loyal to our country's flag, her Constitution and her laws.

Resolved, That, as we had no hand in bringing on this war now waging between the North and South, and that as it is a war between brothers, it is our earnest desire to remain neutral, and take no part in so unholy a contest, but to act as a mediator, and by so doing hereby extend the clive branch of peace.

Resolved, That, not being responsible in any manner for the war that is now being waged, we hereby pledge ourselves to resist to the last any attempt to force us to furnish men or money by taxes or otherwise to said in carrying it on; and that we further enter our most solemn protest against the quartering of bodies of armed troops among us or marching them across our borders.

Resolved, That our Government derives its

troops among us or marching them across our borders.

Resolved, That our Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, and that when her citizens are attempted to be forced into submission at the point of the bayonet, then it ceases to be the Government handed down to us by our fathers.

Resolved, That we hereby approve and fully indorse the resolutions passed by the Union Convention which met at Louisville on the 8th day of January last; also the resolutions passed by the lower branch of the Kentucky Legislature at its last session.

Resolved, That in times of civil war, all Constitutions are trampled under foot, laws boldly and fearlessly violated, which, necessarily, breeds anarchy and confusion, and terminates in a despotism, raising its unholy head in the place of Democracy—that in view of these ends our voice is for peace; that the unsheathed sword be returned to its scabbard and that the bloody hand now upraised be stayed.

Resolved, That we again reiterate, we are for peace! Peace!

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

MORNING EDITION.

The Nelson Arrest—His Treatment by the Confederates—A Letter to the President—Davis' Rapiy—Nel-son Advises the Union Men to Submit.

The Knoxville Whig, of the 24th, contains the premised address of Hon. Thos. A. R. Nelson to the people of East Tennessee. It occupies two columns of the Whig. After stating the causes which led to his flight, the mode of his arrest, the reasons for his Unionism, with which the reader is already familiar, he says:

an intense Union man, and was a candidate for the United States Congress in the late election, advised Col. Cartoll of his intention to raise a regiment of volunteers from among the Unionists of his district and enter the active service of the Confederate States.

**We have reason to believe that there is great diversity of opinion among the Union members of the Legislature, some favoring coercion, others neutrality, and others opposed to voting either near cromoney for the Lincoln war. A meeting of the Unionists is to'be held in Frankfort on next Monday, when we will doubtless discover indications of the "irrepressible conflict" among the conditional and unconditional Union men. of retaining the railroad and of aggressive

tional Union men.

The Union members of Congress from this State are requested to meet in Frank. fort, on Monday next, for the purpose, it is supposed, of securing from the Legislature an indorsement of their course in the Legislature an indorsement of their course in the Legislature and the ramond and of aggressive acts on our part.

Acting under this changed conviction, believing that, if I were retained and of aggressive acts on our part. either event retaliate by arresting public men of the opposite party here; that this would lead to counter arrests, and that the horrors of civil war would immediately exist among us, I felt that it was due to you and to myself that I should obtain my release as soon as possible, or the hor release as soon as possible, on the best terms I could effect without dishonor; and, after various informal propositions and consultations, I finally addressed to President Davis the following letter:

RICHMOND, Aug. 12, 1861. -

RICHMOND, Aug. 12, 1861.—
To His Excellency Jeff. Davis, Prevident of the Confederate States:
SIR: I have been arrested, and, as I learned since my arrival in this city, upon the charge of treason, but whether against the State of Tennessee or the Confederate States, I am not advised. I am conscious of no act, either against the State or the Confederacy, that will support or sustain such an accusation. such an accusation.

1 am sincerely anxious to preserve the peace and quiet of East Tennessee, the section of the State in which I reside, as section of the State in which I reside, as best promotive of the peace and interest of the entire State. I ask to be discharged from a vexatious prosecution that I may return home peacefully, to follow my private interests and pursul s, assuring yo r Excellency that I will not, either direct y or indirectly, by conusel, advice or action e-courage, aid or assist the United States Government to invade or attain success in the present strungle with the Confederate the present strugle with the Confederate States, nor will I counsel or advise others to thwart or cripple the Confederate States in the pending contest with the United States, nor will I do so by my own accs. In view of the increased majority in the election which has just taken place in Ten-nessee, I shall feel it my duty, as a cit'z n of that State, to submit to her late action, and shall religiously abstain from any further words or acts of condemnation or opposition to her government.

The parties arrested with me, with the

exception of my son, who acted by my command, were mere guides, and conduccommane, were incre guises, and conduc-tors through the mountain passes, on my way to my place of destination, and what-ever view may be taken of my own course, they are innocent; in no way responsible legally or morally, and have committed no offense against the laws of the Confederacy on the State of Tonnesses, and I sak that or the State of Tennessee; and I ask that they also be discharged from custody by Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant THOS. A. R. NELSON. To which the following answer was r

SIR:—I have received your letter of the from arrest and prosecution, and make promise that you will, "as a citizen of Tennessee, submit to her late action and reli-giously abstain from any further words or acts of condemnation whatever or opposi-tion to her government. tion to her government."

maintain the independence it has asserted by the united feeling and action of all its citizens, it has been its policy not to onter into questions of differences of political opinions heretofore existing.

I am, therefore, pleased to be spared the necessity of inquiring whether the accusa-

tion against you be well founded or no, vexations or not, and to rest content with your submission as a loyal citizen of your State, to her recent action in adhering to this Confederacy and adopting its perma-nent Constitution by an increased majority. I have ordered your discharge and that

of your companions from custody.

I am, & ... JEFFERSON DAVIS.

To THOMAS A. R. NELSON, E-q.

Since my return home, I am thoroughly satisfied that my friends would have risked the action I dreaded; and, upon the most mature reflection, am content with my own course in the premises. But whether it was right or wrong, wise or unwise, I feel bound, as an honorable man, to act up to the spirit and letter of the obligation I assumed. I shall offer no plea of duress; be-cause neither the Southern Confederacy nor any other earthly power could have compelled me to make an agreement that my judgment and conscience did not ap-prove in the situation in which I was

placed.

No terms or cot ditions, expressed or implied, public or private, attended my release other than those plainly expressed in the two above quoted; but I have thought it due to our past relations and the painful selicitude many of you have felt in my behalf, that I should thus briefly address you.

While I did not promise allegiance or active support to the Southern Confederacy, and will not advise you to assume any obligations contrary to your convictions of duty, I feel perfectly free to say that the failure of the Government of the United States for four long months to sustain us in our position; its apparent inabilities. tain us in our position; its apparent ina-bility to do so, since the battle of Manassas, within any reasonable time; the deliberate action of our State in the August election; the assurances of public men that no test oaths or drafting measures will be no test oaths or dratting measures will be adopted or required; the mu'ual hatred which has grown up between the antagonist sections of the Union, and the recent confiscation laws which have been either adopted or proposed on both sides, as well as other causes, have painfully impressed my own mind with the belief that, unless some wonderful and improbable change is effected, our beloved Union is gone forever, and it is our policy and duty to submit to a result which, however we may deplore it, seems to be inevitable.

Aware that my advice as well as my motives may be liable to misconstruction, I would still most recreatefully recommend.

Aware that my advice as well as my motives may be liable to misconstruction, I would still most respectfully recommend to my friends the propriety of abstaining from all further opposition or resistance to the Confederate authorities, or the sction of our own State, and should this be done, although I have no authority to speak for them, I am satisfied that no military power will be exerted among us, except such as may be indispensably necessary to retain military posse sion of East Tennessee. And to those of our citizens who have gone beyond the limits of the State, either through fear or the purpose of arming themselves to resist a course of action which is disavowed in Gen. Polk's letter, I think I can safely say, without arrogance, that from the course which was adopted towards me, they would risk nothing by returning to the State and submitting to a result which they have in vain endeavored to prevent. THOS. A. R. NELSON. KNOXVILLE, Tenn, Aug. 17, 1861.

State Rights.

1. State sovereignties were established by the Declaration of Independence in 1776— their existence proclaimed by the Con-federation of 1777—definitely acknowledged by Great Britain to each of the States in 1783—and recognized in the Constitution of 1787.—[Historical

2. In the creation of the Federal Govern-2. In the creation of the Federal Government the States exercised the highest act of sovereignty, and they may, if they please, repeat the proof of their sovereignty by its annihilation. The principle of State sovereignty is inherent in the people and Territory of a State; but the Union has no innate sovereignty like the States. It is not self constituted, it is conventional.—[John Taylor, of Careline, Va.

3. That the several States composing the

3. That the several States composing the United States of America, are not united on the principles of un'imited submission to the General Government, but, that by compact under the style and compact of a Constitution for the United States, and of om ndm n s thereto, they constituted a General Government for special purposes, delegates to that Government certain definite powers, reserving each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government.—[Thomas Jefferson.

4. The people of tae several States still retain the ultimate power of sovereignty—the power by which they ordained and established the Constitution, and which can rightfully create modify or abolish it at

rightfully create, modify, or abolish it at pleasure. Wherever this power resides, there is the sovereignty to be found.—[Jhon C. Calhoun.

5. The Constitution was only obligatory upon the ratifying States, because each State comprised a soverign people, and no people existed with a sovereignty over thirteen States. If there are thirteen countries in a State and the deny issue for other the size of the state. thirteen States. If there are thirteen counties in a State, and the depu ies of four dissent from a Constitution, it is yet obligatory upon all, because all are subject to the sovereignty of one people, and because no county comprises a people politically independent. No part or parcel of a national Government was comtemplated by the Constitution. The Federal Government cannot alter a county, incorporate a town cannot alter a county, incorporate a town, divide a State, or obtain a pittance of land without the consent of a State Government A nation without a territory—erratic tribes excepted—is a contradiction, and a national Government without a nation invested with territorial rights, is a costle in the air.—
[John Taylor, of Caroline, Va.
6. Ours is a Federal system. The part-

tion of power between the State and Federal departments, is necessary, and can only be maintained by an independent will of its be maintaimed by an independent will of its own, in each, admitted on all hands to be essential for the preservation of liberty. The great security against a grain if concentration of power is, that each possesses the constitutional means to resist encroachment on the other. The provision for this end, places the system in an interesting point of view. It does not constitute a single government, but two distinct governments with senabut two distinct governments with sepaas powers. Each can controll the other, while each is controlled by its own inter1al construction. The system exemplifies an important's curity against the oppression of rulers, "n1 secures a minority of States against the oppression of a majority of States. The Feberal Legislature will be watched and controlled by the by the people at date collateral Legislatures, while other legislative bodies are not. Hence double security arises to the rights of the people. Alexander Hamilton.

7. The powers de egated to the Federal Government are few and defined; those which remain to the State Governments which remain to the State Governments are numerous and undefined; the former to be exercised on external objects, as war, peace, negotiation and foreign commerce, with which taxation is for the most part connected. The powers reserved to the States, extend t all objects which concern the lives, liberties and properties of the the lives, liberties and properties people, and the internal order, in ment and prosperity of the State .- [James

8. The States being the parties to the constitutional compact, and in their sovereign capacity, it follows of necesity, that there can be no tribunal above their authority to decide, in the last resort, such questions as maybe of sufficient magnitude to require their tuterposition. This Gov-ernment, created by this compact, was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself, since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measures of its powers; but that, as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and minner of redress.—

Thomas Jefferson. 9. It is the right of the several States, as the parties to the compact, of arresting, within their respective limits, acts of the Federal Government in violation of the Constitution, and thereby preventing the delegated from encroaching on the reserved powers—[John C. C. Ihour.

The several States which formed the Con

The several States which formed the Constitution, being sovereign and independent, have the unquestionable right to judge of its infractions; and that mullification of those sovereignies, of all unconstitutional acts done under color of that instrument, is the right'al remedy.—[Unanimously by Kentucky House of Representatives.

10. Where a State, acting in her sovereign capacity as a party to the constitutional company, has interposed and destinational company. tional compact, has interposed and de-clared an act of the Federal Government to be unauthorized by the Constitution, and if it transcends the limits of the amending was established, -or with the nature of the was established,—or with the latter of the system, the State in such cases is not bound to acquiesce. It may choose whether it will, or whether it will not secede from the Union. That a State, as a party to the Constitutional compact, has the right to Constitutional compact, has the right to seconde—acting in the same capacity in which it ratified the Constitution, cannot, with any show of reason, be dealed by any one who regards the Constitution as a compact. This results necessarily from the nature of a compact, where the parties to it are sovereign, and of course, have no title are sovereign.

higher authority to which to appeal—[John C. Calboun.

11. Each Sta'e retains the right of making or altering its Constitution, the power of enacting and executing its own laws of self government over the territory and people thereof,—the inherent right to the primordial allegiance of its citizens as their natural duty and fealty to their families, their homes and country—their alle-giance to the United States being compara-tively secondary and conventional. In virtue of its sovereignty, no State can be sued in the courts of the United States. Each State can levy taxes—can keep armies and navies in time of war or to resist invasion from the United States Government or any State; and no power being delegated to the Federal Government over freedon of speech; freedom of the press, freedom of religion, the right of petition or the right to keep and bear arms; nor prohibited to the States, all legislative power respecting the same, do of right remain and are reserved to the States. In short, State rights are the rights of the propule of each rights are the rights of the people of each state, the right of secession included. —[Powers reserved and not delegated.

EXAMINING LETTERS.—The Mobile Advertiser makes the announcement as fol-

We learn that instructions have been received at the Express Agency here that a supervision of letters is deemed necessary to insure their speedy transportation. This is done in pursuance of an order from Maj. Gen. Polk, and Major Forsyth has accordingly appointed Dr. R. Miller supervisor for letters sent from this city. Parties wishing to send letters out or the Confederate States will, therefore, have them endorsed by him before they can be sent forward.

A GOLDEN WEDDING.—Rev. Dr. Gardner Spring, of New York, aged eighty, was recently married to a maiden lady, aged sixty-five. The bride has a fortune of \$300,000. The aged lovers immediately started on a wedding tour to the Fails. The Doctor has been a widower less than a

[For the Louisville Courier.] SONG OF THE PRIVATEER.

BY ALEX. H. CUMMINS.

Fearlessly the seas we roam. Tosaed by each briny wave; Its boundless surface is our home, Its bosom deep our grave. No foreign mandate fill with awe Our gallant-hearted band; We know no home, we know no law, But that of Dixie's land.

The bright star is our compass true, Our chart the ocean wide : Our only hope the noble few That's standing side by side. We do not fear the stormy gale That sweeps old ocean's strand; We scorn our enemy's clumsy sail, And all for Dixie's land.

We love to hoist to the topmost peak Our Southern Stars and Stripes; And woe to him who dares to seek To trample on their rights! It is the ægis of the free, And by it we will stand And watch it waving o'er the sca, And o'er Dixie's land.

We love to roam the deep, deep sea. And hear the cannon's boon And give the war-cry wild and free Amid the battle's gloom. We do not fight alone for gain, So far from native strand: But our country's freedom and its fame, And the fair of Dixie's land

We have much satisfaction in cop ying the following remarkable letter from the columns of the New York Journal of Diseases of the Chest-having first appeared in the New York Herald. The accumulated testimony it bears to the success attending Dr. Hunter's treatment of affections of the lungs is beyond controversy: JEFFERSON STREET, GREEN POINT,

BROOKLYN, L. I. To the Editor New York Herald: SIR.—For sometime past considerable interest has been awakened, both in and out of the profession, by the publication of a series of popular letters from the pen of or. Robert Hunter, of New York, on the successful treatment of Consumption and Inhalation. That these letters manifest a profound acquaintance with medical science, and are written in a most attractive style, cannot for a moment be questioned style, cannot for a moment be questioned; but a matter of far greater moment remain-ed to be tested—namely, whether the appli-cation of the principles advocated by Dr. Hunter would be sustained by their success

in practice.

Of late, I have observed in several news papers extracts from the letters of physicians, and from a medical journal, calling on Dr. Hunter for the publication of cases. Now, the only matter for consideration is, whether the success of Inbala or has been capalled the executions. equal to the expectations raised by its an-

nouncement, or greater than the practice in common use.

I have myself personally witnessed the The myself personally winnessed the receivery of two cases of consumption.—
They had been for some time under the care of physicians of my acquaintance, but were gradually sinking into their graves. The first of these cases (Mrs. Jonathan Crane, of Green Point, Brooklyn.) was of apparently a hopeless character, a cavity having already formed in the right lung there was great emaciation; she was unable to walk any distance, and had all the worst was induced, from the testimony which came under his observation, to put her under the care of Dr. Hunter about December last. I was anxious to witness the effeets of Dr. Hunter's treatment by Inhala tion in her case, as I knew it to be a desperate one. Soon after she began to use the Inhalations I saw a marked evidence of improvement—her breathing became more free, her expectoration increased and easy; her general health daily improved, and I am happy to be able to say that this improve-ment has gone on steadily until she is now in excellent health and spirits, a result which I have no hesitation in saying no other medical treatment known to the profession could possibly have effected in her case. The other case—that of Mr. Griffin, of the same place—was very similar in its character to that of Mrs. Crane. This case I also watched closely, and the result has been equally satisfactory. As a profession-al man I was induced at first to give all possible attention to Dr. Hunter's treatment, feeling a very deep interest in his published views on the subject. But I con

published views on the subject. But I confess I was not at all prepared for the speedy, decided and unmistakable success which attended these two cases.

The effect on my own mind has been such that I could not entertain towards D. H. for a moment the prejudice which toe other leads medical men to oppose a new often leads medical men to oppose a new practice. On the contrary, I was led a once to place under his care my own si-ter-in-law, Miss Wood, also a case of tubercular consumption, similar in character to Mrs. Crane's. Miss Wood has been under Dr. Hunter's treatment for about six weeks, and I am happy to say that she too is progressing towards a cure, in a manner most highly gratifying to myself and all her friends. After these undentable evi-dences, coming under my own observation in so satisfactory a manner, I cannot be sitent. As a general rule, medical men have a dislike to appearing in the columns of a newspaper on any subject connected with medical practice; there are occasions, how-ever, when it becomes a duty to lay aside those feelings and bear an honest testimo-

Yours, very truly, R. J. HUSBAND, M. D.

FROM PENSACOLA. - The Montgomery

Mail, of the 10th, says: Col. J. Patton Anderson, 1st Florida Regiment, now stationed near Pensacola, arrived in our city this morning, en route for the Springs, for the benefit of his health. We are glad to learn that the health of Gen. Bragg's army is very good, a marked improvement in this respect having occurred within the past fortnight. The spirits of our brave soldiers there are excellent. They only await the General's order for a of our brave soldiers there are excellent. They only await the General's order for a chivalric, and, we hope, a successful demonstration against Fort Pickens. Two schooners, attached to the blockading fleet, went acround in the language of the school of

ground in the late gaie. The Pensacola Observer, of the 20th,

Since the storm of Friday and Saturday we have but one visible man-of-war left of our harbor. One bark and several smalle craft, are also out there, probably the prizes of the blockading squadron.

We take the following from a late number of the Toronto (Canada) Leader: DEFENSES OF CANADA.

We find the following paragraph in the army intelligence of the London Times, of

army intelligence of the London Times, of August 7:

"A large number of chevaux de frise and other materia's of various kinds, for the defense of Canada, were yesterday shipped from Woolwich, on board the hired transport Great Britain, for Quebec.

"The City of Hamilton, transport vessel, chartered by the Board of Admiralty for the service of the War Department, sailed yesterday from Woolwich, laden with sixty-eight pounder guns, and other war stores, for Quebec."

on Saturday last it had been arranged to destroy the office of the Democratic Mirror, in Marion county, but the design was defeated by two or three hundred Democrate, who were on hand to defend it. [Cin. Enq.

[From the N. Y. Freem n's Journal and Catholic Register.]

About a Grand Jury.

About a Grand Jury.

A very curious document was handed to the United States Judge on the 16th inst., by the United States Gravd Jury. The newspaper reporters call it a "presentment." They see it is not an "indictment:" and they seem to know, what that Grand Jury seems not to have known, that Grand Juries can make returns to Judges only in one of these two ways—indictment, on the bill prepared by the prosecuting attorney, or presentment of some indictable offense, made not at the instance of the prosecuting attorney, but mero mota, as their own act.

The paper in question

made not at the instance of the prosecuting attorney, but mero motu, as their own act.

The paper in question was neither "indictment" nor "presentment." It was a document new in the history of Grand Juries; but then, it is to be remembered this was the first time that a Black Republican Grand Jury was ever impanneled in a United States Court, in the city of New York. There is no single term by which we can designate this document. When the District Attorney sends a bill to the Grand Jury, they e her incorse i bila vera—inding it "a true bill"—or they indorse on it "ignoramus!" In the present case they handed to the curt a privileged libel—indorsing it ignoramus! They avow and declare, in the body of the document, how utterly awkward, and unsuitable for their purposes, a company of Black Republicans find the grand old institution of the Jury—and they protest that they ignore how to twist it, as they would so much desire, into an instrument of oppression.

We give this curious document in arother column. It names all the daily bemocratic papers published in this city, and among all the Weekly publications of the city singles out the Freeman's Journal for the expression of the illegal and partisan malignity of the party-mea packed on that jury. When it says that the Freeman's Journal expresses "agreement" with those in arms against the Constitution, it utters an egregious falsehood. When it says that we call "unholy" any "war carried on solely for the restoration of the authority of the Government," it utters another egregious falsehood. When it says that we call "unholy" any "war carried on solely for the restoration of the suthority of the Government," it utters another egregious falsehood. When it says that we call "unholy" any "war carried on solely for the restoration of the suthority of the Government," it utters another egregious falsehood. When it says that we can egregious full the suthority of the Black Republicans, abusing the sacred privileges of the Jury pannel, say, first, that "our laws " * were no

of the United States officials is "subject to indictment and condign punishment."

Unfortunately for the malignant wishes of these Republicans, the Constitution of the United States declares the "liberty of the press," unqualifiedly, and the Federal Government has no power but such as is conferred by the Constitution, or, by it, prohibited to the States. The power of regulating and correcting excesses of the public press, belongs exclusively to the courts of the several States. This was fully settled in the Alien and Sedition Law controversy, in the times of the elder Adams. The Black Republicans, the legitimate deseendants of that old bine law Federalistic "Massachusetts school" will try in vain to reinaugurate those anti-American and exploded experiments of despotism!

The document of our first Black Republican United States Grand Jury, is handed over to Judge Nelson. His disposition will be to fling it into his trash-basket, and, we fear we will never hear from it. Yet, there is not, in the United States.

we fear we will never hear from it. Yet there is not, in the United States, a Judge that we could so much wish would give these "ignoramus" Grand Jurors, and the that we could so much wish would give these "ignoranus" Grand Jurors, and the class they represent, a little wholesome instruction and advice. Judge Nelson is just the man to do it. Learned, intrepid, and every inch a Judge, he would know, without forethought, what to say Moreover, Judge Nelson is a native of Cooperstown, New York State—only a few miles from our own birth place. There is, in all that region, a cherished tradition of one Judge Jared Peck, who edited a paper in Cooperstown, in the times of the blue-law Federalists, John Adams' Administration. Judge Peck was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and denounced the Alien and Sedition laws, and the attempt to override State authority by the then freshly formed Union—percerted, under Adams, by "constructions," and federal encroachments. Judge Peck was arrested at Cooperstown, by order of the United States Attorney in New York City, and was brought all the way here, by slow stages—no steam travel in those days—and his expositions, at all the stage houses, and stopping places, of the outrages of Federalism on the cherished rivelys of freemen his expositions, at all the stage houses, and stopping places, of the outrages of Federalism on the cherished rights of freemen, did more to annihilate Federalism, and to inaugurate the rule of Jefferson, than a hun-dred papers, such as he edited, could have

done.

If it be not disrespectful, we will beg
Judge Nelson to devote a few words, next
October, to the instruction of ignorant
men, liable to be called on, by a Black Republican Marshal, to serve on Grand
Juries. Meantime, the Freeman's Journal
has great reason to congratulate itself on
its earnest advocacy, in years past, of the
sacredness and inestimable value of the
introduction. sacredness and inestimable value of the jury system, both Grand Inquest, and Petit Jury. It is in troubled times, like these, that the importance of the jury, and of the writ of habeas corpus which secures it, becomes palpable. We see the same machinery of despotism that wishes it could, and regrets it can't, torture the jury system corpus, and hold mer, on accusation, we cannot even call it suspicion, of offences—drying them a trial before any jury, anywhere, or a hearing before any court, as to

daying them a trial before any jury, anywhere, or a hearing before any jury, anywhere, or a hearing before any court, as to schy they are deprived of their liberty.

This is the case in regard to some at least offthe gentlemen dragged away from Maryhind, and now held in durance in the military prison of Fort Lafayette, in New York Bay. Among those men is Charles Howard, of Baltimore—son of John Eager Howard, the Revolution any hard of Eutaw. Cowpens, etc. Was it to obtain such a heritage of liberty for the son, that the father fought in the war of our independence? The Jury, say we, the Jury forever! It is it that stanks, a bulwark of safety, for the freedom of the press, and for the liberty of man, which the press ought to sustain—which the true press will sustain. The Freeman's Journal will not be "presented," much less indicted, in any court. But it will live, and be published when the tools and slaves of the present despotism will be buried in an ignominious oblivion.

The Bloody Tragedy on the Seas.

Boston, Aug. 23, 1861.

The bark Czarina, of Boston, Sennett, late Dwyer; from Cronstadt, June 24, has arrived here.

The crew make the following report:
On July 30, at 3 A. M., the mate, Crotter, killed Captain Dwyer with a hatchet, while the latter was asleep in his berth. Crotter then proceeded on deck and killed the second mate, Hammett, of Boston, with the same instrument, and threw his body overboard. The next day Crotter shot the carpenter from the end of the jib boom, and he fell into the sea. Crotter then shot a seamen dead on the deck. He also shot Alexis Troskopsy, a passenger, in the shoulder. He then rigged out a boat, with mass, sail, provisions, &c., and attempted to fire the bark and leave in his boat, but was set upon by the crew and killed. No cause can be assigned for the terrible acts of Crotter. The crew say that he was not crazy.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MISSISSIPPI RAIL-

DESTRUCTION OF THE MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD BRIDGE NEAR JACKSON, TENN—TELEGRAPH WIRES CUT.—Private dispatches
received in the city this morning a mounce
that the Mississippi Central Railroad bridge
over the Forked Deer river, near Jackson,
Tenn., was destroyed by fire last night.—
The fire was the result of incendiarism.—
We also learn that the telegraph wires were
cut near the bridge. No particulars have
reached us.—[Memphis Argus, 28th.]

LOUISVILLLE.

WEDNESBAY MORNING AUGUST 28 The War against the South a Cru-

sade against Slavery. We have heretofore published extracts from leading Republican papers in the North, setting forth the causes and probable results of the war now being waged against the South. The only cause assigned for the "great rebellion" in the Southern States is, that it has been brought about by the "slave power" for the maintenance of the institution of slavery. Mr. POMEROY, Senator from the State of Kansas, has designated the Southern movement as the "Slaveholder's Rebellion."

Unquestionably slavery was the main cause of the withdrawal of the Couthern States from the Union. A sectional party, based exclusively upon the idea of hostility to the institution of slavery, had obtained control of the Federal Government; the Slave States were no longer co-qual States in the Confederacy; their institutions were proscribed and limited; and it was authoritatively announced that there was an "irrepressible conflict between free and slave labor; and that the Union could not permanently exist half free and half-slave."

The election of a sectional President the author of the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict;" the just apprehension that he would be true to his party pledges, and his party platform, and that hereafter the patronage and influence of the General Government would be exerted to prevent the further extension of the institution of slavery, impelled the Southern States to seek safety and protection by withdrawing from the Federal Union.

By consenting to the withdrawal of a portion of the slave States, the leaders of the Republican party readily discovered that their "occupation would be gone," that slavery would be no longer az issue in national politics. The attempt peaceably to abolish slavery through the agency of the General Government was prevented by the prompt secession of the Southern States. But this did not change the policy of the Republican party. As slavery could not be abolished peaceably, it should be abolished by force; at all events, slavery should be abelished.

We are fully aware that it is urged by the advocates of the war policy of the Lincoln Administration, that the abolition of slavery is not the object of the warthat the "sublime mission" of the army of the Republic is to maintain the Government, re-establish the Union, and re-assert the supremacy of the Federal Constitution. Such, is doubtless the view of the objects of the war, held by many of its most the Commissioners sent by Gov. Magoffin earnest supporters. But whatever may to Washington. It is stated that the Pres. be the avowed object in prosecuting the ident has determined to shape his policy is very evident, that the result of such a war, if successful, must be the abolition Legislature and the Union delegation in Conof slavery. This result is looked forcans in Congress. Speaking of the probable consequences of the march of the "Army of Union and of Freedom" through the Southern States, Senator Lane, of

July 18, 1861, declared: "I do bolisve, Mr. President, that whenever the army of freedom, the Army of the Union, is marched into Arkancas, into Union, is marched into Arkaneas, into Louisiana, into either of the Carolinas, Alabama, or Georgia, it will be the toesin, if you please, for an insurrection of the slaves, and that they will overthrow everything that stands in their way. So far as I am concerned, I do not propose to make myself a slave catcher for traitors and re turn them to their masters; but I would de —and it is known to Senators that I Programme of the Leaders of the expressed that opinion—I would, at Union Party. have expressed that opinion—I would, at this session, digest a plan to colonize the slaves thus liberated by their own act at some point outside of the Union conve-

nient thereto. Nor did Mr. LANE view with abhorrence the insurrection of slaves, and the terrible consequences that might follow their uprising. On the contrary, he seems to gloat over the downfall of the institution of sla- tucky. Extensive arrangements are being very. In relation to the probable result of made to carry out this programme. It is South, he said in the same speech from which we have quoted the above:

If, in this conflict, the institution of sla

I do believe, Mr. President, that the institution of slavery will not survive, in any State of this Union, the march of the Union armies, and Ithank God that it is so. It is an institution that has been the curse of the country ever since my recollection; these halls have been accurred with it; the pecule of the States where it evites. people of the States where it exists have been accursed with it, and the people of the free States have been accursed with it. I respect the gentlemen who represent slave States upon this floor, but I say to them that my experience is, that the institution of slavery requires from its devo-toes devotion; that kind of devotion which makes flends of men. There is no crime that the devotees of slavery will not com-mit in maintaining or extending it.

If it were necessary we could multiply extracts from the speeches of Republican members of Congress, all breathing intense hostility against the institution of slavery and all declaring that if necessary to sus- now going on by the Northern Government tain the Government, the institution of slavery must perish. No attempt was made press. in the last Congress to disguise the nature or the object of the war. Senator Brownnal recently complimented for his conserva tism, made the following remarks on the is it of any value at all, without a Constituresolution of Senator Powell, defining the | tion? objects of the war. He said:

I am not prepared to admit, either, as some gentlemen take pains to explain, that this is not a war of subjugation. If it is not a war of subjugation, what is it? What was it set on foot for, if it is not for the sole, identical purpose of subjugating the atrocious rebellion that now exists in this country?

Here, then, is the bold avowal that the war is to be a war of subjugation against the South. When this avowal was made, Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, dissented from Mr. BROWNING, and said:

My friend misunderstood my larguage. I said distinctly that it was not the purpose of this war to subjugate a State, a political community; but I will go as far as he or any other living man to uphold the Government against air rebellious citizens, whether there he one or many of them in a State er there be one or many of them in a State er there be one or many of them in a State. If nine tenths of the people of any State r bel against the authority of this Government, the physical power of this Government should be brought to reduce those States to subjection; the State survives; and I have no doubt the State of South Carolina, and the State of Florida, and the State of Virguna will be represented on this floor, long after the honorable Senator and I have filled the missions allotted to us.

To these cautious remarks of the Senator

To these cautious remarks of the Senator from Ohio, Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois,

I trust so. I will not stop to deal with technicalides; I care not whether you call it the subjugation of the people or the subjugation or the State. Where all the authorities of a State, where all the officers, who are the embodiment of the power of the editor's opinion?

renched us -- Moneydan Argue, Will

the State, who speak for the State, who represent the government of the State, where they are all disloyal and banded in treasonable confederation against this Government, I, for one, am for subjugating them, and you may call it the subjugation of the State or of the people, just as you please. I am for subjugation, and you may apply the term subjugation to the State or the people.

But, whilst dissenting from the views of Mr. BROWNING, Mr. SHERMAN was, if anything, more ultra in his declarations against the South and the institution of slavery. We subjoin his remarks:

savery. We subjoin his remarks:
"I will now say, and the Senator may make the most of it, that rather than see one single foot of this country of ours torn from the national domain by traitors, I will myself see slaves set free; but at the same time I utterly disclaim any purpose of that kind. If the men who are now waging war against the Government, fitting out pirates against our commerce, going back to the old mode of warfare of the middle ages, should prosecute this rebellion to the old mode of warnare of the inture ages, should prosecute this rebellion to such an extent that there is no way of conquering South Carolina, for instance, except by emancipating her slaves, I say emancipate her slaves and conquer her rebellious citizens; and if they have not people there enough to elect members of Congress and Senators, we will send people

Mr. Sherman is regarded as a conservative Republican, and the policy he has s'isdowed forth in the remarks we have quoted above will doubtless be the policy of the conservative portion of the Republican party. If the South can be conquered in no other way, Mr. SHERMAN favors the emancipation of the slaves, and he then humanely proposes if in the prosecution of to accomplish it. the war the people of the Sout. shall be exterminated, that the North "WILL SEND PEOPLE THERE."

Such is the mild and humans policy of the leaders of the Republican party. The war is to be waged, not it is true for the object of abolishing slavery, but with a certainty that wherever throughout the South the Union army shall march, the slaves will rise up in insurrection, and assert their freedom. It is to be a war of emancipation and of subjugation-to emancipate the blacks and enslave the whites-and, if need be, to carry out their policy, the people of the South are to be exterminated, and the Southern States are to be re-populated by the people of the North.

Such are the probable results of the successful termination of the war now being prosecuted against the Southern States. Are the people of Kentucky in favor of any such war? Would they not rather a thousand Unions should perish than that the slaves of the South should be emancipated and the whites exterminated.

The people of Kentucky will soon be required by the State Legislature, to pay their proportion of the tax levied by the Lincoln Government to earry on this unholy war against the South. It is a war of subjugation, and if successful, will result in the cownfall of slavery. Will the people of Kentucky give either men or money to accomplish such objects?

Commissioners to Washington.

It is reported that a dispatch has been received in this city announcing the result of the interview between Mr. Lincoln and war against the Southern States, one thing | so far as regards Kentucky, agreeably to the wishes of the Union members of the grass. This, doubtless, accounts for the ward hopefully to by the leading Republi. | call published in the Journal for the Union members of Congress in this State to assemble in Frankfort on Monday next.

the Commissioners-if it shall be as re. ple of the South rushed to the resene of Kansas, in Lis seat in the U.S. Senate, ported-as by no means satisfactory-as a the young Republic of the South. The trick of the Union party to gain time, so | confidence reposed in the statesmanship, creased and legalized, and the State Guard disbanded; and when this shall be done, there will be no difficulty in marching Lincoln soldiers into the State, and re-enacting here the same scenes which have transpired in Maryland and Missouri.

There is no question that the leaders of

the Union party are preparing for the occupation of Kentucky by Lincoln troops. Major Anderson has arrived in Cincinnati, where, we presume, he will remain until called upon by the Legislature to take charge of the Military Department of Kenthe contest between the North and the reported that some thirty cannon are to be brought here immediately, and it is highly probable that Major Auderson will establish his headquarters in this city. The very perish, we will thank God that he has rederal troops, in possession of this city brought upon us this very.

* * * * * * * * and Covington, and controlling the Covington and Lexington and the Louisville and Nashville Railroads, will at once place Kentucky in a far worse condition than Maryland. The importance of the occupation of Louisville is fully appreciated by the General Government, and we should not be at all surprised should our city be under military rule in less than one week. We earnestly trust that the State authorities are fully prepared to maintain inviolate the neutrality of Kentucky. By so doing, war may be averted; but if our city and State shall be occupied by Federal

troops, our people will be doomed to a bloody and protracted civil war. Mr. Edward Everett is out in his favorite flash paper, the New York Ledger, with a defense of the atrocious attempt

and people to destroy the freedom of the He says, in a time of war, bad men may destroy the Government. Well, in a time ing, of Illinois, whom the Louisville Jour of war, may not bad men destroy the Constitution? Is the Government more sacred,

> According to Mr. Everett, Chatham Burke, and others, who denounced in Parliament and on the Hustings the attempt of the British Government to coerce the Colouies, ought to have been sent to the Tower, and not allowed freedom of speech until the great occasion and necessity for free speech had passed by. There are many men who outlive their faculties and fame. Everett and Scott are such, and we could name others.

Then ask not length of days, that giftless More pleased like Wolfe to die than live like Swift.

From Marlborough's eyes the streams of dotage

And Swift expires a driveller and a show."

Gen. Sigel is undoubtedly a brave and accomplished officer, but we fear that he is rather greater in retreat than he is in making the enemy retreat .- [Journal. The above paragraph was doubtless

prompted by the fact that Gen. Sigel and staff were mustered out of the Federal service. The attack, however, is ungenerous. Gen. Sigel is unquestionably the best General in the Federal army, and in our opirion, is the only man who could have successfully conducted a retreat from either Charthage or Springfield. But, weunderstood the Journal, a day or so after the battle of Springfield, to claim it as a great victory for the Federals. What has changed

President Davis.

In accordance with the provisions of the commanent Constitution of the Confederate States, an election for President and Vice-President will be held in November next. The election does not excite an unusual interest, as it is universally conceded that Mr. Davis will have no opposition for the position of President. This remarkable unanimity is a gratifying evidence of the high estimation in which the warrior-President is held by the people of the South. Mr. Davis is eminently the representative man of the Great Southern Revolution. The "right man in the right place." Trained to war from his youth, having seen service in the wars of his country, and possessing a mind distinguished for its military cast, Mr. Davis is peculiarly fitted to guide the young Republic of the South, through its severe contest for independ-A statesman of comprehensive

mind and wonderful sagacity - familiar with the intricate workings and machinery of Government; a States Rights Democrat in principle, possessing the unbounded confidence of the people, he is suited, above all others, to be the first President of the Southern Confederacy. We have said that Mr. Davis is the representative man of the great Southern Revolution; he is a representative man as were Luther, Washington, and the elder Napoleon. It is a remarkable fact in the world's history, that whenever a great revolution is to be accomplished, the right man is raised up

But, the talents, statesmanship and patriotism of Mr. Davis, are more conspicuous when contrasted with the imbeckity of Mr. Lincoln, the President of the United States. Mr. Davis is a statesman of enlarged experience; Mr. Lincoln evidently konws nothing of the principles of free Government; Mr. Davis, Jackson-like, controls the policy of Government; Mr. LINCOLN is controlled by others.

Mr. DAVIS acts with calmness and deliberation. His message in regard to the Savanuah prisoners was firm, not threatening. Mr. Lincoln had issued a proclamation declaring that he should treat all privateers as pirates, and punish them as such. Mr. Davis promptly informed him, if a single privateer should be executed, that measures of ample retaliation would be adopted. Mr Lincoln knew the man he had to deal with, and the Savannah prisoners have not been executed. This single occurrence illustrates fully the difference in the characters of the two men.

The successful establishment of the Southern Confederacy, combined with the successful prosecution of the war against the North, is probably the most striking evidence of the statesmanship and ability of Mr. Davis. It should be borne in mind that when Mr. DAVIS was elected Provisional President of the Southern Confederacy it numbered but seven States, comparatively weak and powerless; in less than four months from his inauguration the machinery of the new Government has rebels. Glorious liberty this!

But to the revealed fact—"the Government in successful operation: five States have been added to the Confederacy; an army numbering three hundred thousand men has keen called into active service, and the "grand army" of the North has been defeated and driven back into their intrenchments on the banks of the Potomac. These are achievements in all of which Mr. and that confidence was shown by We regard the reply of the President to the alserity with which the peoculty, to raise sufficient means to carry on successfully its extensive military opera-

When the partizan feelings, engendered by the unhappy sectional strife in which we are now engaged, shall pass away; when the events now transpiring shall be woven into history, high up in the constellation of great names will shine with undimmed lustre the name of Jefferson Davis, the first President of the Confederate States of America, who, next to the illustrious Washington, will stand "first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

elected President, and F. V. Gentry was elected Secretary.

On motion, a committee, consisting of

the following gentlemen: Capt S Johnson, C. Lawson, J. D. Bohannon, T. D. Lewis, P. Bird, and Jos. P. Force, -were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sens of the meeting. The commistie, after con sultation, reported the following resolu-tions, which were adopted enanimously

Resolved, That we are in favor of peace and opposed to the war now waged againt our Southern friends and brothers by the Federal Government.

Resolved, That in the present struggle be tween the Fcd ral Government and the Confed-erate States we are in favor of Kentucky main-taining an independent neutrality, and we de-plore and condemn the abandonment of neutralplore and condean the abandonment of neutral-ity by the Union prity of this State as demon-trated by the votes of their representatives in the last Congress, to supply men and money to Lincoln to further prosecute a war which we deem aggressive, unjust and unconstitutional. Resolved, That we are opposed to paying any part of the debt created by this war or furnish-ing men or money to carry it on ng men or money to carry it on,

Resolved. That we favor the recognition of,
the independence of the Confederate States
as the best and perhaps the only means
now of restoring peace and prosperity
to our once happy, but now tora and biceding
country.

nesolved, That we hall with joy indications Resolved, That we hall with joy indications of a returning sense of justice toward the slave States, by Northern patriots, who condemn this war of subjugation and justly fixes the responsibility on Abraham Lincoln and his Abolition party.

Resolved, That the acts of the late session of Congress providing for the coercion and subju-

Congress, providing for the exercion and subjugation of the South, by raising an immense army and navy and expenditure of large sums of money and oppressive taxation is not approved of by the public sentiment of Kentucky, but, on the contrary, is unqualifiedly condemned.

cd.

Resolved, That we approve of the proclamation of Governor Magoffin in favor of the neutrality of Kentucky, and desire to carry out his Resolved, That the occupation of the soil of

Resolved. That the occupation of the soil of Kentucky by Federal troops and the transportation of arms and manitions of war over our public thoroughlares, is a violation of our neutrality, and ought to be resisted.

Resolved. That we hereby recommend the citizens of Shelby county to meet in a county convention at the Court House in Shelbyville, on Monday, September 9th, it being County Court, to adopt suitable and proper plans for petitioning our Legislature to protest against the payment of the unjust tax levied on us by the Federal Government.

payment of the unjust tax levied on us by the Federal Government.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the proposition made for holding a State Peace Convention at Frankfort, Ry., on the 16th of September next, and that we recommend to all the citizens of Shelby, in favor of the same, the propriety of meeting in Shelbyville, at the Court House, on the 9th of September, to appoint delegates to attend said Convention.

Resolved, That we indorse heartily the bold and fearless stand taken by the Louisville Courier, and pledge ourselves to be with it in sustaining the constitutional liberties of the people.

(For the Louisville Courier.)

It is wisdom that the South should consider every sign in the Northern heavens, to understand the designs and manœuvers gainst her interests. The following ex-Chronicle is not among the least important evidences of the destructive purpose of the North, which many good-meaning com-promisers have refused to sec. The edito rial goes:

"A new and public opinion has sprung up over the land. Reluctantly but surely the North is coming to the conviction that the war wared upon the Government is a war for the propagation of slavery. It is not in the cool realms of theoretic truth that this conviction operates. It is simply that deep instinctive feeling which overleaps all prudeatial barriers—that burning determination to root out once and forever, and that by the most speedy methods, the disease which is samping the founds. the disease which is sapping the founda-tions of freedom, and liberty and law. * * But if the whole South determines to rolly to the single issue of negro slavery ogainst the Government, they must not be surprised if the North accepts the inevisable con-verse, the Government against negro slavery."

"It is impossible not to see that there is a deep, carnest, growing conviction in the public initial that in this war of sections, the ate of slavery is inevitably involved.est, so far as Government authorities can control the matter, yet it would be as rea-sonable for the South to "sow to the wind," and expect not to "reap the whirlwind," as to engage in this mad contest with the North, and expect that the institution of slavery will not be utterly crushed in the death of the grapple." In this extrac, perhaps, from a lack of cautiousness, the secret of the North, is divulged in feigning justice under a gar-

ment of disguise. tharious grievances endured by the Bouth, until "forbearance ceased to be a virtue;" she is clear of the charge, if we take into account the repugnance of the North to all preposed compromises of the South. Added to these is the conduct of the Government in the stering what the South ernment in threatening what the South held as her legal rights, until, in self-de-fense, provoked to blockade Summer, which is considered insurrection and war.

The North have desired and provoked this war, and at the expense of Southern credit; but when the impartial historian

designed to be promoted by its votaries:
And if, in the course of events, it is objected by one section that the South is waging war upon the Government to this end, is it not evident that there is some-

thing wrong in the Government?
No doub, the South will use her utmost endeavors to propagate the institution granted them by God and recognized by the laws of the land; but to say that it will be propagated beyond her just limits of the common territory, no one desires it. But even this the Government says shan't be—(for the Chronicle recognizes the North as the Government, but in asking of it, our rights, we are deposited.

ment a ainst negro slavery." This is the beginning and end of the whole broil. The Government against! It is not devotion to the Government that promps such manifestations in the North; their conduct in her former perils deny them such fideli-ty. It is a "burking determination to root out by the most peedy efforts the disease which (as tuey say,) is sapping the foundations of liber-ty and law!" It is the one overruling mo-Dayis was a conspicuous actor. His selection as President of the Confederacy at once inspired universal confidence, flaming demonstrations upon the election of Mr. Lincoln. It has been their adroit scheme to reach their end by means of the Government; but when we soun the Yan kee troops they heap upon us stigmts of "traitors" and "rebels," and resolve to butcher us in the flurry! Upon this subject ent state of this land, the departure of the children of oppression. You might as well attempt to prevent the tides of the Adantic ocean. You might as well attempt to prevent the growth of vegetation

> Added to this is the Chronicle: "In this war of sections the fate of slavery is in-evitably involved." "It would be as rea-sonable for the South to 'sow to the wind,"

the institution of slavery will not be ulti-mately crushed in the death grapple."
What think the South of this? What says Kentucky? Is there any thing meant for her? Has she any slaves? Does she feel like submitting to this strange Gov-ernment? Can she stand still while the hosts of Pharachers elections are the stand. Meeting in Henry County.

Pursuant to public notice, the Southern Rights party of the Christiansburg precinct, Snelby county, met at the school house in Christiansburg, on Saturday, the 24th of August, wher Capt. T. M. Hartford was elected President, and F. V. Gentry we lected Secretary. by his poble State, by the South, by her institutions, till her pillars are all fallen and wrecked. Death, but not disgrace! Stand and shout for your liberties, till the death. Dew has fallen upon each faded brow. Though others forsake her, it is good to say there is one that if necessary. good to say there is one that, if necessary, says, here are honor, happiness and life for my country, who subscribes himself
A KENTUCKY PREACHER.

> [For the Louisville Courier.] Kentuckians, Behold Missouri,

WARREN COUNTY, KY, Aug. 19, 1861.

Editors Louisville Courier: Your noble forts in behalt of the neutrality of Kentucky, that she may be kept out of the condition of Missouri, meets with not only the hearty approval of the Southern Rights men here, but the Union men, too, who are beginning to see that the profession of neutrality upon the part of the leaders of that party is a fraud upon them; that these men have really intended to assist in subjugating our sister Southern States.

We ask all men in Kentucky to look at
Missouri. Gov. Jackson and the advocates

of the peace of the State asked nothing, even after the enormous outrage upon the State in capturing Camp Jackson, but that the Federal arms should be kept out of the State. He went to St. Louis, consulted with Lyon and Blair, and used every means in his power to prevent civil way in the in his power to prevent civil war in the State, but he was told that "Missouri should be put in the condition of Maryland." The real object in sending armed men in Missouri was to suppress the Southern Rights sentiment of the State, and that is the object in sending arms to this State. You must either quit declaring our oppose.

is the object in sending arms to this State. You must either quit declaring our opposition to Lincoln's tyranny and oppression and your sympathy with the people of the Confederate States, quit holding public meetings and publishing Southern Rights newspapers or have Federal bayonets at your bosoms. Does not the proclamation of Gen. Pope, in Missouri, say to the people that they must avoid "all exciting discussions!" Have not the took of the tyrant suppressed four newspapers of the tyrant suppressed four newspapers in St. Louis, one in the town of California, one in Potosi, and I believe several in other one in Potosi, and I believe several in other parts of the State. Abject submission or armed resistance were offered the people of Missouri, and the bitter fruits of civil war are being tasted every day by her people. The great Lyon, whose honors were won at St. Louis by shooting women and children, and whose laurels were red with the blood of innocence, has been made to bite the dust, and thousands whom the tyrant at Washington has sent to that State to shoot loyalty into her citizens will never

propriety of meeting in Shelbyville, at the Court House, on the 9th of September, to appoint delegates to attend said Convention.

Resolved, That we indorse heartily the bold and fearless stand taken by the Louisville Courter, and pledge ourselves to be with it is national fiberties of the people.

Resolved, That the Louisville Courier and all other State Rights papers in the State are respectfully requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

T. M. HARTFORD, Pres't.

F. V. GENTHY, Sec'y.

P. S. The meeting was large and composed of the best men in the precinct. It was by far the largest meeting of the kind ever held in this precinct. a Hear Standard Sect.

Business Motices.

ADVICE .- As the hot season is approach ng, every person should prepare their system for the change, and there is no remedy so applicable as "McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. It will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen and invigorate the whole organization. The immense quantity of it that is sold daily, is proof enough of its great virtues in thoroughly removing all impure matters from the blood. We say to all, try it! It is delicious to take. See the advertisement in another column. au. 5-d1m.

FURNITURE .- Wharton & Bennett keep always on hand a very large assortment of cabinet furniture of every description at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash. Their motto is quick sales and small profits. Recollect the Nos. 502 and 504, Market street, between Second and Third.

TO THE LADIES-FRESH IMPORTATION OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.—I would respectfully invite the attention of the ladies to my extensive stock, which I am offering lower than at any previous season, consisting in part of Broche barege Anglais, printed lines

lawns, embroidered mozambique, plain foulards, droquet grenadines, plain black and colored worsted grenadines, black gauze de laine, broche barege, crape barege, all colors; embroidered English bage, checked Freuch silks, 75 cents per yard; black silks, plain silks, all shades; pineapple foulards, plain and checked French poplins, organdies and jaconets. parasols, lace points, lace mantles, black silk mantles, French chintz; percals and ginghams, Alexander's kid gloves, plain and plaid nainsooks, white cambries, soft finish cambries, table damasks and napkins, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 linen sheeting, pillow linen, all widths; cottonades and 122vy plantation drills, bleached cotton

All of which will be sold low at G. B. TABB'S, m37 dtf. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

を表現して、大学のないとなっていませんできている。 TAKEN UP. ON Wednesday evening, near Spring Garden, a RFD STIER, no porticular marks. The owner can have the same by appling to me, at my house, near Sp. ing Garden, and paying charges, au 28 d28.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE. A NY person wishing to exchange a Drelling A frouse about the middle or lower part of Louisville, or in the suburbs, for a hea try Negro Woman 25 years old, with her while (boy) see is a good house servant and cook. Also about 35 areas of Land, some of it in clover, and an orchard adjoining a thriving town on the bank of the river, in Kentucky, arout 392 miles below. The Land sold for \$2,800 one year ago. Will exchange either, or both. Those desiring such an exchange can address Box 240, Louisville, Ky.

HOUSE OF REFUGE. Notice to Tinners and Lumber

Merchants. . PROPOSAIS are invited by the Building Com-mittee of the Louisville House of Refuse, from parties willing to undertake the Tin Work for the roofs, act; to supply the white pine three ins for the roofs, and the yellow Florring required for floors of the building according to specifications, which may be seen at the office of liency whitstore, ar-chitects in needed envelopes addressed to P. chitect.
Proposals, in scaled envelopes, addressed to P. F.
SHREVE, Prest, to be left at the office of shreve
& Tucker, Wall street, on or before the 3d of Sept.
next.
au:8 dtd
G. R. HUNT,
Secretary.

INEPORTANT.

Passengers should be careful in purchasing Tickets to St. Joseph, or points in Kansas, to see that they read by the North Missouri Railroad.

It is the only all rail and direct route from St. Louis to St. Joseph, thirteen hours quicker, for a law as any other route.

fare low as any other route. J. B. MOULTON, SUPERINTENIENT. S. C. HAME-250 S. C. Hams just received and augs SHORTS O. e car load, to arrive, for sale by T. t. JEF. ESSON.

N O. SUGAR-12 hhds prime just receive: a d age corner First and Market streets. corner First and Market State Lover ng's Golden Syrup; he packages are at redsil.

Just r. cav. d per rairoad and for sale by L. JEFFERSON, corner First and Market sta.

DRESS GOODS-PRESS GOODS—
135 cases are ted Prints;
15 do new style Dress Goodst
5 do Black In t=

Just rece y can or sale cheap by
au23
The ROSOMS According to the Prints BOSOMS According to the Pri

Au28 T. A. LEVIN & CAIN.

SHIRT BOSOMS, &c.—
146 dozen Linen Shi t Berows;
50 do Wov. Cott n. co;
10 do Linen Herekerchiefs;
Received and for selection by Su28
T. A. SLEVIN & CAIN. RANAWAY

PROM the sub-criber, living in Bullitt co. on Monday, Aux. 17th, a NEGRO WOMAN, belo-ging to John McCrocklin, named RA-2004EL, about 35 years of age.

J. M. TYLER,

NOTICE! THERE will be an Election held at the Merchant Bank of Kentuck', on Tuesday, Sept. 33, 18st for nine D rectors for said Bank, to serve for twelve months, as provided in the Charter and By-Laws.

J. H. LINDENBERGER.

aut. 432

Cashier.

304 Fourth Street.

20,000 YARDS BLEACHED SHIRTING SOLD AT OLD PRICES FOR TWENTY DAYS.

Also, 10 4 Utica Sheetings; 10-4 Allendale Sheetings; 10-4 Pepperell Sheetings: Table Linene and Napkins; Bird-eye Diapers; Allendale and Marseilles Quilts; Hosiery and Gloves; Mourning Goods: All colors Sacking Flannels;

Dr ss Goods w'll be closed out at p lees to ple Terms cash MARTIN A CRUMBAUGH.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT University of Louisville. THE TWENTY FIFTH ANNUAL SESSI'N will commence on the 1st of November. The pre-lightary course on the first Monday in October, 1861. The Course will terminate the last of Feb-

MEDICAL FACULTY. MEDICAL PACELITY.

BENJAMIN R. PALMER, M.O. Professor of the Principles and Practice of Survery.

J. LAWRENCE SMITH, M.D. Professor of Medical Chemistry and Chemical Physiology.

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, M.D. Professor of Matain Medica and Therapeutics. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

JOSHUA B. FLINT, M.P., Professor of Clinical JOSHUA B. PLINT, M.D., Professor of Clinical Surgery,
THEODORE S. BELL, M.D., Professor of the Theoporate ratice of Medicine.
LLEWBLLYN POWELL, M.D., Professor of Obstevic Medicine.
J. W. BENS'D, M. D., Professor of Ana'omy and General Physiology, and Dean of the Faculty.
SAMUEL M. BEMISS, M.D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Sanitary Science.
D. W. YANDELL, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pathological Ana'omy.
ARCHIE B. COOK, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

EDWARD FULLER, Janitor. FEES. Boarding at from \$3 to \$4 per week. For further information, address
J. W. BENSON,
196 wtf Dean of the Faculty, Louisville, Ky. Office Louisville Union Benevolent

Association.
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 2, 1861. THE members of the Steamboat Cantains' Union
Benevolent Association are hereby notified
that an election for siven Directors, to save the
ensuing year, will be held at the Association rooms
in this city, on Monday, the 2d September next at
10 o'cock A. M. The votes of absent members
will be received over their own signatures.
au20 dtd
M. A. HUSTON, Sec'y,

SITUATIONS WANTED, By two young ladies to teach small children and do fine seeing, or embroidery. Prefer going Address S. M., Box 15, also 777 Louisville P. O. Amusements.

Prize Shooting Match \$30 IN PRIZES. ON THURSDAY next, 29th inst., there will be a Grand Prize Stooting Match at Captein Knapp's, on the Presto - treet Plans Road. The shooting will be give at 10° lock and continue until 6. The distance, order of prizes and tules of shooting will be made known on the ground. The shooting will be feee to all who wish to try their skill will he free to all who wish to try their skill will he free.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

Mr. Robert Heller. The Distinguished Pianist, has the

honor to announce a GRAND CONCERT, Vocal and Instrumental. MOSDAY, September 2d, 1861.

Full particulars will be duly announced. \$15 REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from my Parm in Jefferson county, a BLACK MARK, heavy set, white spot on her nose and one white hind foot. I will nay the above reward it delivered to me. For the thief if caught and convicted it will pay a reward of \$50°.

BURKS. MUSIC TEACHER

A SOUTREEN Gentleman, competent to teach A Fire, Guitar, Harp, Meloceen, Vielin, Fu e, &c., and teart of vocalization, ce ire a cleation etter in a scaool, or in private familie. Address, within a few days, D. P. Fau'des, Music Dealer, Louisville, Ky.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. N O freights will be rec ived at the Drpot of the Louis life and Nashville Solfrond Company until further notice.

W. F. HARRIS.

Agent L. & N. R. R.

CARPETS, CARPETS CURTAIN MATERIAL, Shades, Cornices, Bands, Marseilles Spreads,

LINEN GOODS, DRUGGETS, With Every Variety of House Furnishings all of Late Importions, which we are now offering at Importers' Prices

FOR CASH ONLY.

these Goods, Caroet and Furnishing Warehouse, Milbs & MALL, Caroet and Furnishing Warehouse, Main st., between Third and Forth, Third door west Bank of Louisvike. Bellewood Female Seminary.

Bellewood Female Seminary.

I PROPOSE, in connection with the Rev. M. M.
Fisher and Lady, to open on Thursday, the 18th
o Septemb r next, a Select School for G ris at d
Young Ladies, at my country extended near Hobber
Depot, on the Louisville and Release near Hobber
Depot, on the Louisville and Release near Hobber
es, both crasmestal and useful, usual branches,
both crasmestal and useful, usual branches,
on the result of the highest grade, will be aught by
us. The course of instruction with branches
user later of the instruction with the such to
years. The site of the institution is in a beautiful
grove on a commanding chiunene, overlooking the
railroad on the one side and the country road on the
other, within five minutes walk of the depot. It is
high, dry and healthful, and commands one of the
most charming landscapes in the tate. The buildings are all new, having been erected within the
past year, and a ter the most approved style of
mo 'ern architecture. Within half a mile is the
Forest Academy, a Boardins School for Boys, of
high reputation, taught by Rev. B. H. McCowx,
Parents who may wish their sons and durbers
situated near to each other, can have the privilege
of doing so in one of the most healthy, moral end
intelligent neighborhoods in the State. There are
three churches within a mile, at one of which atte
undersigned regularly ministers so the Sabbath.
The variety of Boarding, Washing, Fuel, Lights,

The vear will be divided into two actions of five months each.

The strice of Boarding, Washing, Fuel, Lights, and Tollion in all the o dinary branches, will be died for ten months. For Tuition alone, \$15, \$50 and \$34 per session of five months, according to the standing of the pupil.

A payment of one haif in advance, and the other haif at end of session, will be expected, unless by a special agreement otherwise.

Music on the Piano, per session of five months, \$25 French and German.

Painting and Drawing.

The Musical department will be under the charge of Mrs. Fishes, and the d partment of Modern Languages and the department of Modern Languages in the Lonisville Male Colege. As but a limited number of pupils will be deem, it is desirable that those who wish to have not daughters of cated at way from the dir, dusy, and the desirable that those who wish to have not daughters of cated a way from the dir, dusy, and the desirable that those who wish to have not daughters of cated at a way from the dir, dusy, and the language at once.

Inasument as Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are strangers in this part of the country. I beg leave to append in extract from a letter from the President of the Vestrelnister College, located in Pulton, Mo. in which Mr. Fisher has been a Professor for its years minister ever beeds a man in his department again, he will be sought for from the evel of the land. He is the best Latin scholar and teacher I have ever known. He writes and speaks the Latin fluently, and drills his boys to do the same, and is the only man I Lave ever known to successful, deeplinarias: I have ever known, being exceedingly prempt and accurate in mannging a class. He is passionately fond of teaching, and remarkably successful at it. His wife is a gifted and highly cultivated nun-ician. She reads the most difficult in u ic and is the composer of a number of pieces found in the masic stores. Her singing and playing are not those of a mere smaleur. Both she and her husband have had experience in teaching young haldes. Having known Professor Fisher long and intimately. Hove him as a brother, and know his a orth as a gentlem a a scholar, and Christian of as pure and guileless a character as ever lived."

Those who wish to send their daughters to this School, will please address the undersigned at Louisvill, immediately.

FOR RENT. MR. & MRS. PERING,

MY Residence, on Cedar Hill, at the ex treme end of Fourta street. The house has very converience and comfort, including waterworks. The grounds, about 10 acres, are well stocked with fault, good garden, ample pastu age stocked with flux, good seeker, and Omnibus leaves the corner of Fourth and Main streets every hour for Cedar H H. Run low to a good tenant, Apoly to H. A. DUMESNII, or to au21 drf COLLIS ORMSBY, Main st.

The Throat, Lungs and Heart. CARD.

PR. HUNTER, of New York, Editor of the New York Journal of Diseases of the Chet, &c., has arrived in Lo-isville, and taken rooms at the Louisville Hotel, where on and after Saturday, the 24th inst., he will be glad to receive all persons who may be suffering from any affection of the Thoat, Lungs or Heart, to tetreat ent of which dis sees his practice is exclusively confined.

REMOVAL.

J. MOORE has removed his LOTTERY and
C. EXCHANGE OFFICE from Figh, to courth
street in the National Hotel Building adjoining
the office of the Hotel, where he would be pleased
to see both old and n we stomers.
Orders for Tickets in the popular Kansucky State
Lottery by mail or otherwise, shall receive prompt
attention a deressed
G. J. MOORE,
au23 dlm ist
Louisville, Ky.

CIDER AND WINE MILLS. WE are making a plain, substantial Mi'l, for either hand or horse power. It has no cognetic arranged like that of a threshing machine, and a tumbling shaft of a sweep horse power is attached without expense.

Price at factory, \$25. Discount to dealers.

A. H. Pa TCH & CO.

Kentucky Agricultural Works,
Market street, bet. Preston and Jackson.

au20 dawlm

TO THE PUBLIC! HAVING taken the office formerly occupied by M. Dravo & Sons, west side of Third street, between Main and Marvet, I am prepared to furnish the very best quality of PITTNBURGH and other COAL in large or small quantities, at the lowest cash price. If Give me a call and dim S. J. STUART.

\$200 REWARD. RANAWAY from my Farm. in Locan county, Ky.. nine miles south of Res sellville, on Sunday algid, the 11th of Res sellville, on Sunday algid, the 11th of Res sellville, on Sunday algid, the 11th of Res Res 5 feet 6 inches high, is copper colo; when spoken to, looks down. Henry is about twenty five years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 luckes ligh, very black, and weights two hundred pounds.

I will give a reward of \$100 each if taken oet of the State. \$0 each if taken in any county bordering on the Otlo river, or \$5 each if taken in any other cunty in the State, and confined in some jail so that I can get them.

All J. B. PAVNE.

au 19 dif Volney, Locan county, Ky.

PROCLAMATION. A LL persons residing within the city limits.

A owning or having does in their possession, are hereby notified to confide them within their premises until the 1st of September. 1881, under the penalty of \$20 fer refusing or neglecting to comply with the above requisition. The proper authorities are also required to destroy all dogs running at large during the above period.

MATOR'S OFFICE, July 18, 1861. jy25 dis-

I.O. O. F.

OFFICE OF THE G. PATRIARCH. To the Officers and Members of the R. W. G. Ea-campment of Kentucky: Patriarch:—You are hereby notified to attend a called meeting of the Grand Encampent of Ken-Patriarch.—You's hereby nomina to ancourant and an additional called meeting of the Grand Encarpent of Kentucky, in the city of Louisville, on Weenesday, the 4th day of September, 18c1, at 8 o'clock A.M., for the porpose of electing a Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States wice William B. Mason, deceased. SAMUEL 5. ADAMIS. M. W. G. Patriarch. WILLIAM WHITE, G. Scribe.

ROSIN—300 bbls Nos I and 2 Rosin to streend for sale by 1205 TYLER & MARTIN.

ROSIN—300 bbls Nos I and 2 Rosin to streend by 1205 NOCK, WICKS & 60,

Educational.

MISS LANHAM'S FEMALE SEMINARY ixth Street, between Walnut and Chestna THE ensuing Fall and Winter Sessions of this in-stitution will commence on the first Monday

stitution will commence on the first Monday i September. Terms made known on application. 2026 d6 hen ucky School of Medecine. THE TWELFTH REGULAR SYSSION OF THIS

Lestitut'ou will c mmeace on t e first Mordes
of November and c utin c until the I t of Mar I
fre usual course of p.e innow y Lettuce will b
diven in the ther. Yets for the entile course, \$100
See further information apply to
au26 daw2m W GOLDSMITH, Dean.

Presbyterian Female School. WHLL commonce Monday, See t. 5th, under the charge of Fref. Berton assisted by M'ss Remett, Mist Hoge, and Mrs Barton. The Board of Trustees can recommend it to the patronage of the public.

A. A. GORDON, Chr.

Shelbyville Female College.

REV. D. T. STUAET, REV. GEO. J. REED HEV. GEO. J. REED.

THE next session of this Ins i ution will open on
Menday, the 2d Scotemeer. The Principals
have never been butter prevared to conduct this
School uncersfelly, and they invite those distring
information as to Terms. Ac., apply for circulars.
Sheleyville, Ky., Aug. 224, 1861.

and dedwin NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC Examination of applicants for admission into the Female and Male High Schools of Louisville will take place on Monday, 2d September 1987, 1987.

But a subject of a subject of applicants for the former will be h ld at the Schol building, corner of fenter and Walmet streets, and the examination of applicants for the latt r at the College uniting, corner of Nin h and Che that streets.

Abolicants will be received as well from private as Public Schools. All applicants who falled at the latt examination for admission into either of the Schools will again be formished with cards for another trial.

Cards of admission must be applied for by all and her trial. Cards of admission must be applied for by all ap dicards on Saturday preceding the examination. a23 d/a2 J. P. CHEEN, Sec. B. T. P. S.

MRS. M. J. JOHNSON. Wild resume her School for Girls and Boys, on Mordar, Sept. 2d. on Fourth streetth ee doors north of Chestont, eartside Terms—wade known on applica loo. au22 d2m

Masonic University.

LAGRANGE, EY.

IHE ensuing seasin of this Institution will open
L on Wednesday September 4th, 1841.
The President will take ten boarders in his famig. Early applications necessary. Address
and daw

JOHN TRIMBLE Jr., Pres't. Cedar Grove Academy. PORTLAND, KY. THIS Bourding School, under the charge of the Sisters of Locatio, will be resumed on MON-DAY, the 2d September. Paren's and Gurdards will end-awar to have the children and wards pre est at the opening of the classes.

Loretto Female Academy. MARION COUNTY, KY. MARION COURT, AT.

MASSES in the Academy of Loretto, Marion Jounits, Ky., will be resurred on MONDAY, 2d pt. Tu tion for, which are extremely moderate, parable a ways in salvance. For terms, &c., pply to Webb & Leverins, Agents. Suff deads

Eminence College.

FOR MALES AND FEMALES. HIS Institution, located 40 miles from Louis-ville, on the Frankfort Railroad, will com-a nee its next session on Monday, the 5th of Sephee as hear vession and Tu tien (20 weeks) \$75.
TERMS—Boarding and Tu tien (20 weeks) \$75.
Catalogues, containing Lr. T. S. Bell's able Advers, can be obtained at L. A. Civeli's and P. A. Erumo's beekstere, or on application to W. S. Giller, Emireuce, Ky.

NEAR BARDSTOWN, KY. 'UDIAS' will be resumed in this Institution of the first Mo. da- 1. September. Payment's in tall required in advance. Suco dias MRS. ELIZA FIELD

Nazareth Academy.

WILL resume her School on the 1st MONDAY in Sentember. Terms made known on appli-cation at her re-idence on Fourth street, 4 door south of Booadway. au19 d12 Grace Church Female School, MISSES PMITH, PRINCIPALS. REV. F. H. BUSHNELL, RECTOR. HEV. F. H. BUSHNELL, RECTOR.

"HE Ninth Sersion of this School will commence
on the 9 h Semptember, 1831. Inq. ire of the
Principals, at Dr. Green's, next door to Grace
Church, on Gray street, near Preston,
au.9 dtl5s

Presbyterian Female School. THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION L will commence on the 9th of September, under the superintendance of Prof. BARTON,

A A. GORDON,

Chalman of Board of Trustees. au3 d3tawim Chairman of Board of Tru

Louisville Collegiate Institute. THE Secon! Scholastic y ar will open on MON-DAY, the Sta September, in the School build-ing on Prof. Schepck's property near the northwest

N. B. Prof. Schenck will, during the mouth of August, instruct pupils prevailed to crief the classes of the College, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., charging erch pupil \$5 EDUCATIONAL.

V. WOMACK wishes to instruct a small class of youths (a) members of his family) in Classes and Mathematic.

Residence on Brownshoro road, in reor of Fair frounds. Terms adapted to the pressure of the mass. Louisville Female Institute.

Assisted by their daughter, MISS CORNELIA S. PERING, TillE Thirty-first (31st) Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, Sept. 2d, 1861.

aug.17-dlm. ut street, between Second and Third. TEACHER WANTED,

OR an Academy in the interior of Kentucky A Southern lady, capable of teaching French, idr.secf., box 588, Louisville Post-office, iy27 dtf. LOCUST-GROVE ACADEMY. AMES McBURNIE respectfully annunces to his cld patrons and the public, that he has taken charge of this 'nstitution, and will begin its next six ion on the first Monday in reptember.

The course of instruction will be thorough and complete, and special attention directed to preparabors for business and commercial jursuits.

A few pupils can be taken into his family to woard. For Board, Tu tion, &c., 250 for ten months.

The School year will be divided into two sessions of five months each.

No pupil received for less than a session, and a payment of one-half in advance and the other half at end of session is required, unless otherwise arranged. For further par 'malars, address aults aim JAS, McBURNIE, Louisville P. O.

Rev. G. Beckett's Institute for Young Ladies,

WILL begin its next session on the 16th of Sep-tion, apply to the P. indipal.

aul 2 dim St. Mathews, Jefferson co., Kr. HENRY FEMALE COLLEGE WE, the Trustees have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that Dr. O. L. LEON-ARD and his daughters have taken charge of this Institution. We have entire confidence in them as superior and efficient beachers, and worthy the confidence of the community. We therefore ask for them as liberal patronage. The next session will commence August 26th, 1841.

For Board, Tutifon, Ac. for the scholestic year, or see sion of ten months, \$100.

Tuition for day scholars the same as heretefore charged. Tuition for day sendance decay to be received for less than a ression, unless by special arrement; and no deduction for absence, unless for protracted liness.

C. M. MATHEWS, Pres, of the Be ard, I. N. WEEP, W. A. PERRY, W. S. PRYOR, THOS. RODMAN, auld dim.

FOREST ACADEMY, WILL begin its next se sion the 16th Sentember. The course of instruction is thorough and complete empracing such practical branches. as Book-keeping, Survesing, &c. for ten months. Induls ence is regard to payments will be allowed, when needed.

Rev. Dr. W. W. Hill will open a Female Academy of the highest order, the 18th September, within % mile.

mile.
The same teachers will give instruction in both
Academics, when desired, in Muric and French.
Address me. at O'Bannon's P. O., Jefferson co.,
Ky.

BARDSTOWN, KY. STUDIES will be resumed in this Institution as usual on the first MONDAY of September. Susual on the first MONDAY of September.

TRIMS PIR SESSION OF TRN MONDAY—Matriculation fee, \$10 Board, Tuition, Washing, &c., \$100,
Physiciants fee, \$5.

Owing to the difficulty of collecting debts at the
present time, payment for each half session will be
required invariably in advance. No student will
consequently be admitted unless the sum of \$100 is
deposited with the Treasurer, and an additional
sum of \$50, if the student is to be furnished with
clothing by the College.

THOS. O'NEIL, S. J., President.

MOVEMENT OF ROUSSEAU'S BRIGADE .-We bear it rumored that the brigade of Gen. Rousseau will not go to St. Louis, from Camp Joe Holt, over the river, as was expected, but, that owing to the intercessions of leading Lincolnites in this city, the brigade will remain a while longer at their present location.

It is very apparent that these Lincoln soldiers are to remain in the vicinity, if not quartered on Kentucky soil, to menace and overawe the States Rights party. It was rumored that they are to encamp on Muldrough's Hill, on the Nashville railroad.

Another rumor has gained circulation, coming from soldiers from the camp, that the brigade is to be moved to Bowling Green, Ky., where they are to entrench themselves, and form a nucleus for a great

The Republican papers now say that Gen. McClellan has command of the largest and most powerful army ever marshaled on this continent. What will they say after that army gets into a fight with the Vir ginia rebels ?

We hope Kentuckians will treat with the contempt it merits the venomous spithets of the Louisville Journal, in its daily abuse of them. The people along the Kentucky river being apprized that Lincoln guns were shout to be smuggled un Kentucky river being apprized that Lift coll guns were shout to be smuggled up the fiver on steamboats, determined to stop them, if possible, and maintain the neutrality of the State. The Dove was examined, and so was the Trio, with the full consent of the Captain, and no damage dobe, or outrage committed, and the boats continued their trips unharmed.

I do not know who its author is, nor do I care. It is false from beginning to end, and I do not doubt that the writer knew it was false when he wrote it. I did not say upon that occasion that if those troops are not dis banded in thirty days, they will be put down at the point of the bayonet. I did say that unless the Union men of Kentucky prevailed upon the President to remove them from the State, and restore Kentucky to her proud the President to remove them from the State, and restore Kentucky to her proud the President to remove them from the State, and restore Kentucky to her proud the President to remove them from the State, and restore Kentucky to her proud the President to remove them from the State, and restore Kentucky and bring all the location of neutrality, and bring all the constitution of neutrality, and bring all the location of neutrality, and bring all the location of neutrality, and bring all the location in the point of the bayonet. I did not say that unless the Union men of Kentucky prevailed upon the President to remove them from power to public opinion, will hard a revolution which, by the force of public opinion, will hard a revolution which, by the force of public opinion, will hard a revolution which, by the force of public opinion, will hard a revolution is at hand, a revolution which, by the force of public opinion, will hard hand, a revolution is at hand, a revolut continued their trips unharmed.

bonest, free citizens "secession rufflans," of atrocity, incited by infernal passions,"

the steamer Orr by the crew of the Terry, We have already noted the cavalry raid from floskins into Lexington the other day. We learn that the muskets belonging to the State Guard at Midway were taken from the company arsenal by one of the sureties on the bond to the State and carsureties on the bond to the State and carried to his house for safe-keeping. On Saturday night the steamer Trio, bound up the Kentucky river, was hailed by men at Byrns' landing, and not responding, two bullets were shot through the bat of the pilot, (name d'Claxton) when the boat came to and was searched for arms, but none found. D. scending, the Trio met the Dove on Sunday morning ascending, and reported the above facts, when the Dove stopped at Severe, six miles below Byrns', and sent a messenger there to learn the intentions of the armed men at that place.

were discovered, and the Dove proceeded upward. Before the boat reached Byrns' landing, a young lawyer, named Geo. Lucas, came to a sudden death by the accidental discharge of a musket. Gov. Magoffin, on learning the facts on Sunday night, intracdiately dispatched Major John B. Major to Owen county, to require the armed men at Byrns' to return to their humes. These desorders are deeply to be homes. These disorders are deeply to be regretted, but are the natural results of regretted, but are the natural results o

FROM CAIRO.

[Correspondence of the Missouri De mocrat.] CAIRO, August 24, 1861. No fighting has taken place within the last two days around Bird's Point. A scouting party of cavalry, under Capt. Bueil, was sent out on Friday night to some miles beyond Charleston, but returned and re-

beyond Charleston, but returned and reported all quiet. Since the surprise of Col. Dougherty, they have evidently become more cautions.

A bold robbery was committed at Paducah by a party of about fifty Secessionists, by seizing the steamer Samuel Orr, on Friday last. It was done in retaliation for the seizure of the W. B. Terry by the United States gun boat. The Orr had just arrived rom Evansville, and in about ten minutes after she landed, was boarded by the crowd armed with rifles, pistols and bowie knives.

The crew and passengers were kindly treated by many of the cit zens of Paducah, who expressed great regret at the occurrence, and said that the boat should be brought back, but there is little hope of any such thing taking place.

The Observer and Reporter, in a recent issue, informs its readers that the encampment is only for drill and military instruction; but since the arrival, at one shipment of nine car loads of arms and munitions of war, the Journal, with more plausibility, and nonewes that the encampment is to re sist invasion.

We had peace throughout the entire State; no complaint was made; no one was oppressed, and no invasion was threatened. Why was it necessary under these circumstances to occupy our State with troops, and subject our people to the insults and oppressions, incident to a large and undisciplined military force, where every one who is not blinded by prejudice must see that it will 1 ad to collisions with the people, and fically to civil war?

their arrival here.

The Tyler is still at Commerce, where the rebels are daily gaining strength and boldness. On Friday they crept up to an eminence above Commerce, known as Grave Yard Hill, planted a 6 pounder and let flya couple of shots at the Tyler, which, however, fell short. She immediately opened upon them with 64-pound shell, and sent them flying back to their lair.

The rebels, some 4000 strong, are represented to be fortifying Benton, the county seat, some eight miles back of Commerce. They are Jeff Thompson's forces.

Reports have reached Cairo that Gen.
Pock is sending large reinforcements to Pillow at New Madrid, and that the latter will mrke a forward movement in full force

Letter From Col. Roger W. Hanson to the People of Fayette County.

The following letter appeared in the Louisville Journal, of the 23d inst.:

"GEORGETOWN, August 19, 1861. "Georgetown, August 19, 1861.

"The public mind has become fired with excitement in this vicioity. To day, being our regular county court day, was selected by Col. Reger W. Hanson as an appropriate occasion for making a very inflammatory and traitorous speech. His object was to stir up a hellish spirit of war. He began with an attack upon the camp in Garrard county, declared that if those troops are not disbanded in thirty days, they will be put down at the point of the beyonet. He said he saw Gev. Harris, of Tennessee, a few days ago, and that Harris declared that he should consider it a violation of Kenfew days ago, and that Harris declared that he should consider it a violation of Ken-tucky neutrality, and that Kentucky would have to meet 50,000 Tennessee troops in battle array if thosefcamps were not speed, illy vacated. Thirty days are given to you, Union men of Kentucky; use those thirty days to a good advantage, or civil war will confront us with all its horrors.

nfront us with all its horrors.
"Hanson also said that if the Legislature posed Gov. Magnian it would only be complished when 10,000 Kentuckians ad fallen attempting to resist the usurpa ons of the Lincolnite Legis'ature, "I have not written this to inflame the de

"I have not written this to inflame the demon of war; but, if we are to have a
sloodycivil war here in our midst, I wish evcty Kentuckian to be aware of the fact and
are pare for the dread necessity. These are
bedispatable fiets. Even now in this traintions county the fire-caters are raging to
oring on a conflict. This is a fearful state
of affairs and demands immediate affunion
from the people of Kentucky and from the
legislature as soon as that body assemoles."

I wish through the means of this com munication, to inform the people that no one statement in the above letter is true do not know who its author is, nor do

The expressions of the Journal calling I did not say that Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, declared to me that he would consider the continuation of this camp a viola "Owen county mobs," the "fierce spirit of tion of Kentucky's neutrality, and that Kentucky would have to med \$0,000 Tennessee troops in built arry, if the camps were not raca'ed.

of strocity, incited by infernal passions,"
&c., &c., are but an accumulation of bile,
for which a doctor would prescribe an
emerge, and the patient is relieved in working it off.

The following, from the Frankfort
Yeoman, fully substantiates what we have
stated:

**speedly recaved.*

On the contrary, I stated that Gov. Harris had told me that Tennessee had here tofore, and still intended to respect the neutrality of our State; that no Tennessee soldier, by permission or authority, had put
toot upon our soil, and that such was the
strictness with which our neutrality had
been observed, that at Cumberland Gap,
Tennessee troops, were required at creat Gun Seizures.—The unlawful seizure of the Washington Artillery of Newport, under political influences there, inaugurated disorders of the same sort elsewhere in the State. That seizure was followed by the seizure of guns at Mayfield by States Rights men. Then fillowed the raid from Cairo into Ballard county, and the capture of two citizens. Then the seizure of the steamer Terry by a Lincoln gun-bear; and, on the same day, tit for int, the seizure of the steamer Orr by the crew of the Terry. We have already noted the cavalry raid

of arms.

I did not say that if the Legislature depose

I did not say that if the Legislature deposed Gov. Magoffin, it would only be accomplished when ten thousand Kentuckians had fallen, attempting to resist the usurpations of the Lincolnite Legislature:

I did say that the Union party was atone time the conservative party, and had now become the revolutionary party of the State, and that many of its leaders desired to overturn the State Government, by deposing the Governor and usurples his authority. I said that the division of the thority. I said that the division of the Legislature was such that it could not be done constitutionally, and the attempt to

ed the above facts, when the Dove stopped at Severe, six miles below Byrns', and sent a messenger there to learn the intentions of the consequence of the armed men at that place.

They replied that their purpose was to search the boat for arms and munitions destined for Lincoln's camps, but no harm to the boat or crew was intended. The messenger returned and the boat came up and was searched. No arms or manitions that it has boat to favor and, but I do say that it has had leavened, but I do say that if he had been employed for the ex-press purpose, he could not have dis-charged his undertaking better than he ha

The Journal made this letter the pretext of an attack upon me personally, and the basis of an inflame atory article, in which he attems to by false statements and excit-ing appeals, to make the people believe that the State is about to be invaded, and they must awake, arouse, and prepare to meet the

During the storm which has raged all During the storm which has raged all around Kentucky for months, she alone has had security and peace. This peace is being disturbed, and is about to be destroyed by the occupation of our State with Lincoln troops, and the Louisville Journal attempts to full to quiet the people with the cry that it is done to resist invasion, when there is no hower on earth, excent then there is no power on earth, except the Federal Government, that dreams of

who is not blinded by prejudice must see that it will back, but there is little hope of any such thing taking place.

The Secessionists have taken the Orr up the Tennessee river, also the following boats, to prevent their seizure by the United States Government: the Eastport, Sam Kirkman, and the Dunbar. The Eastman who also partly by him and partly by some Union men in Paducah, who protested against her seizure.

The Bam Kirkman is partially owned in Paducah, and the captain, J. V. Throop, is a Union men, who also protested against her seizure.

The Diadem and several other boats coming down are reported as stopped at Evansville until the gunboats can convoy them.

It is confidently reported that several The Diadem and several sections of the coming down are reported as stopped at Evansyille until the gunboats can convoy them.

It is confidently reported that several 64-pound siege guns are being brought from Columbus, Kentucky, by the rebels to Paducah, and that it is their intention to size the place, plant a bittery which will blockade the Ohio river and also command the entrance to the Tennessee. It is a grand strategic point with the rebels, and should be closely watched by the Feueral Government.

Camp Advantage matters, but it is said and sponds are being arrested at this encompant for their political opinions. Some of the camp are making speeches over the country, while political gatherings are held within the camp at which the people are rested at this encompant for their political opinions. Some of the camp are making speeches over the country, while political gatherings are held within the camp at which the people are rested at this encompant for their political opinions. Some of the camp are making speeches over the country, while political gatherings are held within the camp at which the people are rested at this encompant for their political opinions. Some of the camp are making speeches over the country, while political gatherings are held within the camp at which the people are call opinions. Some of the camp are making speeches over the country, while political gatherings are held with political speeches, and food at the expense of the Federal Government. Those who applauded and approved when the camp at which the people are metertained with political speeches, and food at the expense of the Federal Government. Those who applauded and approved when the camp at which the people are making speeches over the country, while political gatherings are held within the camp at which the people are of the federal Government. Those who applauded and approved to be unsound and of little value.

It is consoling to a man's feelings, when unjustly accused of high crime, to know the camp at which proved to be

Government.

The gun boats are doing all in their power, but they cannot be everywhere at the same time. Since their arrival, except the Conestoga, which is being repaired, they have been in constant service since their arrival here.

The The Tiler is still at Compagence where

maintains, has brought soldiers into the State—has closed our Southern markets, and will inevitably bring civil war.

and will inevitably bring civil war.

The people have been misunderstood by the Lincola leaders of the State. Votes for neutrality have been counted votes for Lincola. It is a sad delusion, and one that will involve our State in great trouble. The people have been deceived, and are about to be betrayed. All their professions, that the military encampment is for military instruction or for resistance to invasion, are intended to calm and quiet our people until the military occupation is completed. til the military occupation is completed.

Several weeks since, Col. Rousseau proosed to raise his regiment in the State. I ppealed to Union friends to stop ir, and

appealed to Union friends to stop it, and they did stop it, and I thought permanently. But it was another fraud, it was only postponed until after the Angust election—and as soon as they again got the votes of the people record d for neutrality, and the Legislature elected, beyond the revocation of the people, they openly and boldly do that which they so promptly stopped before the election.

The leaders of the Union party know fall well, that the object of the military nevernet in this State is to accomplish two purposes, one of them is to transport arms to East Tennessee—to arm the citizens of that section against the South.

The leaders of the Union party know fall well, that the object of the military nevernet in this State is to accomplish two purposes, one of them is to transport arms to East Tennessee—to arm the citizens of that section against the South.

The leaders of the Union party know fall well, that the object of the military nevernet in this State is to accomplish two purposes, one of them is to transport arms to East Tennessee—to arm the citizens of that section against the South.

The leaders of the Union party know fall well, that the object of the military in over the contribute men and meny to wage this most unnatural, and the Morth and to contribute men and meny to wage this most unnatural, and the most hopeless war ever waged on earth. I appeal to the people not to rally to arms as the Journal has done, but I appeal to this people to rally in cauncil, and to determine for themselves, free from prejudice, fraud and deceptions, before it is too late, whether our destiny shall be one of peace and prosperity, or one of war and rain. We should, as a State, be united, and whatever ourse we pursue, let us and Tennessee, hoping thereby to unitakentucky against the South. The other of these purposes is to occupy the State with troops, so as to hold her in

perfect subjugation to the government, in order that the tax may be exerced and all the Sou hern markets closed against the exportation of our products, cutting off the South from the supplies which our state has heretofore furnished them. The scople are r. luctuat to distrust and discard heir leaders. But the vail which conceals of purposes is being removed. Suspi-on has been aroused. Truth is being ought to light, and a mighty revolution

How vain and hopeless must be the cause that depends for success upon making an intelligent people believe that the permitting the occupation of the State by Lincoln troops, and the furnishing of men and money to the Federal Government, is neutrality between that Government and the Confederate Government. If furnishing men and money is neutrality, then I ask what is subjection and submission? All that New England does or is required to do, is to furnishing men and submission? England does, or is required to do, is to fur-nish men and money, yet we are told that Kentucky, doing the same thing, is neu-tral, while New England is certainly not neutral. How hopeless also must be the cause which depends for its success upon making an intelligent people believe that the present military movement in this State is merely for the purpose of drilling and military instruction, or to resist the invasion of the State by the South, when everybody knows that the South has no such intention, because she wants us as friends, not as enemies.

The great misfortune of the Union party has been that it put implicit confidence in the Louisville Journal. Such has been the power of that paper that it could stop at pleasure the eyes and ears of all its followers. It abuses and slanders whom it pleases for mere political effect, and often without the least cause or provocation. The offense of differing with it is sufficient provocation for the most low and vulgar abuse. Unless the tide of Aboiltion is checked, and Kentucky's neutrality maintained, it will soon become imprisonment, if not death to incur the displeasure of the Journal. It has always to the control of the contro ready denounced me as a traitor, and I sup-pose I will be one of its first victims. I have heretofore been upon the most friendly terms with its editors, and have felt for them nothing but the kindest feelings, and ip to this moment have never uttered of them a word of unkindness; yet because my opinions differ from the Journal, it as-sails my motives and attacks my character. The Journal has said a great many things in my favor in days gone by; it has compli-mented me greatly beyond my merits, all of which, I suppose, he will now say is unof which, i suppose, he will now say is ut-true. Well, I suppose I ought not to com-plain notil he has said as many had things against me as he has said good things for me—that is, until he has told as many truths against me as he has told falschoods my favor. When the Journal tells a by truths as it has falsehoods, it will be oldest institution in the world, and not I, but everybody else will forgive it

all its sins. I never could see the manliness of at-I hever could see the maintees of attacking a gentleman with a newspaper when he had no newspaper to return the tight with. A fight between gentlemen, in order to be honorable, should be fair and equal; and I therefore heartly approve of one editor abusing another, because it is always deserved on both sides, and because it is a fair fight. But I do object to an additional countries of the contest to an additional countries of the countries of the countries. it is a fair fight. But I do object to an edi-tor abusing a private citizen without cause, because it is both unjust and uc-

The Journal says of me among other things of like character:
"Every drop of blood in his veins contains treason enough to make a regiment

of traitors. The Journal is so given to calumny and detraction that slander accumulates upon his tongue like vater in a mill-dam.— When the flood-gate is set down it catches as millers say, a head, and makes ready for the first customer. It is just so with the Journal. If, by some accident, his flood-

gate of slander is shut for awhile, the next gate of stander is shut for awhite, the next customer gets a deluge of filth. What a pity that some man as deserving of abuse as he himself is, did not happen to come along when I did. But if my blood is so tainted with trea-

son by being a neutrality man, what must be the condition of the blood of a secession-ist. The blood of a man is not of his own creating, but it is natural to him, and its qualities are inherited. I am informed that the editor of the Journal has only two children—both boys and both secessionists; and one of them a gallant soldier in the Confederate army. I would like to know where these boys get this traiterous blood from. They come by it honestly—they got it from their father and it was the best blood in him. But I do think the Journal ought to cleanse its own household before it begins on other people—and I do hope the Journal, when it begins to hang people for treason, it will show its heroic patriotism for treason, it will show its heroic patriotism and justice by hanging his own sons first. The Journal, of a recent issue, accuses me of having been bought by the secessionists, by a fine horse, which he says was given me. The truth is this: A friend of mine loaned me a horse to ride to Virginia, which proved to be unsound and of little value.

the following extract from the Boston Gazette as a proof of the charge:

George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, was born in Preston, Connecticut, in 1801, and graduated at Brown University in 1823.—Our Boston merchants have given recently substantial proof of their appreciation of his menly course, and we trust others will do likewise.—[Boston Gazette.

It is evident that whether he sold out or not, he has received substantial proof of their appreciation of his course. Now, Mr. The frowns of our women and the curses of our little boys, gave evidence of the terrible storm that would burst upon our people when the men can stand these things no longer. There is said to be a point beyond which human endurance ceases to be a virtue.

The next thing to be expected in the drama of subjugation, is, the taking down of secession and peace flags, and the arrest of Secessionists and anti-war men, and then

Peik is sending large reinforcements to Pillow at New Madrid, and that the latter will mike a forward movement in full torce in a day or two. Many here think that Bird's Point will be his best, first object of attack—others, that he will form a junction with Hardce and move on Ironton. Indications go to show, however, that an attack on Bird's Point 's premeditated by him.

FIENDISH OUTRAGE—On Monday morning last, the house of Silas Powell, near Whitesburg, Scioto county, Ohio, was blown up, and Mr. Powell and his two children, who were sleeping together, were kiled, and a hired werms was perhaps fatally injured. The act is supposed to have been perpetrated by Wm. L. McClaia, rephew of this uncle's house. Powder had been placed under the bed, and by means of augur holes through the walls a fuse had been attached to the powder. The jowder and fuse had been attached to the powder. The jowder and fuse had been attached to the powder. The jowder and fuse had been purchased by McClain at a neighboring villege. He is under arrest,—[Rochester (N. Y.) Express.

Yesterday Noon's Dispatches.

M'CLELLAN'S PLANS DEFEATED

Southern Battery Breaks Up a Union Camp.

Its Proximity to Union Fortifications.

13,000 Confederates at Leesburg.

and rain. We should, as a State, be united, and whatever course we pursue, let us
all go together. We can not agree in favor
of secession. We cannot ag ee in favor of
submission to the North—but we ought to
agree in favor of neutrality. We had no
hand in bringing this war on, and I say
let Kentucky take no part in fighting it
out. Anticipated Attack on the N Y. Daily News. out.

These are my honest convictions, and I have maintained them boldly and fearless-

ly, and I intend to continue to do so until Kentucky's neutrality is established, or I am stopped by the hand of violence or op-pression. ROGER W. HANSON. Missouri Affairs.

The Republican papers of St. Louis, have o definite news of affairs in Missouri. The following is from their Rolla correspon-

I dismiss these most personal matters and resume the subject which was the ob-ect of this communication, which was imp'y to contradict the false statement of

the Journal, made in reference to myse and to arouse, as far as I could, my fellow

citizens to a sense of the danger which is impending. This is indeed a great crisis it the history of Kentucky, and upon he action in the next few days depends the

cace and happiness of her people. The creat question which Kentucky has to decide a this: will she remain neutral in this fracticidal war now raging between the South and the North, or will she join the war on he part of the North? You need not call it is the part of the Governmen. The issue are searched between

They also report that Col. Mitchell, Capt. Cavender, Lieutenants Morton and McDugal, were in the hospital when they left, awaiting an opportunity to be taken to Rolla in ambulances. They are doing well and recovering gradually but surely from their wounds. Doeters Heaussler, Franklin Melden and Svith ell belevil. in, Melcher, and Smith, all belonging to the United States forces, were busy attend-ing the wounded. The number of United States wounded in the hospital was about 400, of whom 40 to 50 died during the first two days after the battle. Lieutenant Hohlfield, of the Third Regiment, a man much esteemed among a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances in St. Louis, is among those who died from their

In confirmation of previous reports, we learn that the main body of McCullough's army, having been extensively reinforced, now amounts to about forty thousand men, now amounts to about forty thousand men, and is gradually moving towards Jefferson City. The advanced guard of about eight bundred, probably under Gen. Rains, is at sedalia. - Some seven thousand are at Bo livar, several thousand more at and near Lebanor, and the remainder similarly divi-ded and foraging over an extensive section of the State. The enemy is believed to be continually in receipt of material assistance, and in expeciancy of much more, in form of wagons, tents, munitions, &c., from Tennessee and Arkansas.

INQUEST No. 304 .- Held at the canal, be low Eim Tree Garden, on the 27th inst., ever the body of Isaiah B. Hopwood, aged mine years, son of George B. Hopwood, on Portland avenue.

Verdict: "Came to his death on Saturday, the 23th inst., from accidental drowning in the canal, at the place above named. J. M. BUCHANAN, Coroner.

Another Confederate Privateer. Bosron, Aug. 27.—Arrived, the schooner Agr cola Herrick from Ellsworthe, Me., on the 24th inst., at 7.30 p. m. When twenty miles north of Caje Ann she was overhauled by the privateer schooner Freely, of Charleston, S. C. The Freely, not wishing anything we had, let us go, but wished to be reported in Boston. The Freely is a clipper of 140 tons and had about 40 men.

River Falling at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Aug. 27, M.—River fallen 5 inches. There is now 15 feet in the channel. Weather cloudy in part. Ther-

Special Notices.

A Blue Scalp and Withered Hair Are the consequences of using dyes containing Nitrade of Silver. Bear this in mind, and remember

Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye as been analized by DR. CHILTON of New York, the first Analytic Chemist in America, and is cer-tified under his hand to be free from deleterious ngredients, as well as a splendid due, instants neous is its operation, and perfect in its results.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Asor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and ap-

Diled by all Hair Dressers. au5 d&wim
TAKE IT IN TIME.—The season is just at hand when the hair falls off, owing to the extreme heat of summer, and if timely precaution is used much trouble may be avoided. A most excellent remedy will be found in Gilbert's Mountain Hair Restoraive, which will not only prevent the falling of the hair but will reproduce hair on ald heads of natural color and beauty. Sold by RAYMOND & TYLER, on Fourth

street, near Main. aug8 deod&weow WEB-STER'S GALLERY, PHOTOGRAPES WORYTYPES, LIFE-SIZE GRAPHS

FINE KENTUCKY JEANS!



FREE FROM GREASE and made of

A good supply of Negro Jeans and Linsey on hand.

L. RICHARDSON.

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SOUTHERN

CLOSES DAILY AT 7% O'CLOCK A. M. Let ters can be left at A GUNTEK'S Book-Store, Third street, or our office, Sixth street. jy23 dlm st S. A. JONES, Agent,

SELLING OFF AT COST. AND NO HUMBUG. A Splendid Stock of Summer **Boots**, Shoes and Gaiters

AT COST PRICES. WE offer our entire stock of SUMMER BOOTS,
SHOES and GAITERS AT COST for Oash until further notice. Our stock is large, new and
come etc, having been recently purchased datvery
low ligures for each.
MERWIN & CALE.
No. 523 WestMarket Street,
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Sign of the American Figs.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE, VALUABLE property in the city of Chicago, III.
for Real Es ate in the South.
JAS. B. BURKS.
au2i dtf Near Louisville, Ky. Bu Telegraph.

Skirmish Near Washington.

Disappearance of Mrs. Faulkner

THE K. G. C.'S PLANS!

Confederate Flag in the British Indies.

[Special to the N. V. Tribune.] Gen. McClellan's Plan Defeated. WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Through the gency of some traitors, the plan of Gen. cClellan for making a reconnoisance in which might have resulted in cutting off the rebels from this side of Fairfax, was betrayed to the enemy, hence their sudden

The Tribune's Edition of the K. G. C.'s Plans.

Letters from East Tennessee speak of a growing Rebel force at Camp Boone, near Clarksville, the head quarters of the K. G. C.'s. Their plan is after geting 10,000 men C.'s. Their plan is after geting 10,000 men to lay the country waste from Cumberland Gap through East Tennessee and Kertucky, to the Ohio river, and along that to Pennsylvania, the whole force not to move together, but divided into smill marauding parties. An attack on Thompkinsville, Tennessee, being apprehended recently, Col. Dorris collected nearly two thousand Unionists, secured State arms for them, and awaited the rebels. They disappointed him. Many of the Tennessee 1st regiment, who won laurels in Mexico under Col. Campbell, are joining the Union force.

Maj. Gen. Hunter leaves for Chicago tomorrow.
The President to-day directed that a Brigadier General's commission be issued to Daniel E. Sickles.

A Skirmish Near Washington. A skirmish occurred between some fifty picket Guards of the New York Thirty-Seventh and the Second Michigan and a party of Rebeis. A private of the Thirty-Seventh was killed and two of the Rebeis, and one at least wounded

Disappearance of Mrs. Faulkner. Mrs. Faulkner was at her husband's house, near Harper's Ferry, before his ar-rest, and made profuse offers of hospitality to Gen. Banks' officers, and soon after sud-

leniy disappeared. A Confederate Battery in Shelling Distance of Union Fortifications Notwithstanding statements that the Rebels had retreated from before the Union lines on the south of the Potomac on the Virginia side, we are led to believe that the virginia side, we are let to be leve that the contrary is the fact. On Sunday, the 25th N. Y. Regiment, Col. Kerrigan, encamped near Ball's cross road, was ordered to occury a position on a hill left of their camp. They had no sooner done so than the enemy, who had a battery within range, fired fifteen shells into the new camp, causing them to take a new position. It was sub-sequently ascertained that the Rebel bat-tery consisted of nine guns of large and

improved calibre, and can reach the fortifi-cations on the Union side.

It is estimated that the Rebels at Leesburg, where the force is now estimated at 13,000, have taken two of the engines from the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad, to be

used on that line. [Special to the New York Times.] Additional Appointments on Gener-al McClellan's Staff.

Gen. McClellan has added to his staff Richard B. Irvin, with the rank of Captain; Captain Thos. T. Gault, of St. Lou's, with the rank of Colonel. Colonel Gault is a graduate of West Point.

Hon. E. Ward, who has remained in this city since adjournment of Congress, leaves for the West to-morrow.

Anticipated Attack on the Daily

News. NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The proprietors of the Daily News, fearing an attack on their establishment, yesterday applied to the Police Superintendent for protection. A force of 400 police was held in reserve at the lower station, but their services had not been called into requisition. It is understood that 40 men, armed with revolvers were retained by the News proprietors to meet any emergency.

A Confederate Flag in the British Indies. By an arrival from Antigua, in the Brit ish Indies, we learn a demonstration took place there recently, in consequence of the hoisting of a Confederate flag from the building of the consignees of a Southern vessel. The American captains in port in-sisted upon its being hauled down, and the people responded by tearing it in pieces.

Further by the Washington. New York, Aug. 26.—The following is a copy of the news by the City of Washing-

The English papers are daily engrossed The Blockade not Reported Ineffec-

The Blockade not Reported Ineffective.

The London Grobe denies the authority of the statement that Admiral Milne has reported the blockade of the Southern ports ineffective, and says that no general report of the subject has been officially received.

The London Times in an editorial shows the enormous fivancial difficulties which the Washington Government will have to encounter.

encounter.

The Great Eastern, from Quebec, arrived off Hollyhead on the 15th.

The London Times on U.S. Finance. The London Times' city article expatiates on the financial difficulties accumulating against the American Government, and says that the most earnest wish of the friends of America must be that the difficulties thus in sight may accumulate with sufficient rapidity to bring the Northand South to reason.

A Flag of Truce Detained. FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 26.—A flag of truce arrived from Noriolk this morning with three ladies and a number of prisoners captured by Confederate privateers.—As the object for sending the flag of truce at this time was deemed rather inquisitive, Gen. Wool decided to retain the flag until to-morrow. It is high time an end was put to the constant intrusion to obtain information. Whenever they think any important movement is on they think any important movement is on foot, they are sure to be on hand with a flag of truce.

Difficulty in Kentucky. CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—On Sunday P. M. a Union man named Moore was killed, and another named Neil mortally wounded by a gang of five Secessionists at Shotwell's toll-gate, Ky., seven miles from Covington. Both men were stabbed in the back. A party of Union men have gone in pursuit of the murderers, who have fled towards the Tennessee line. Defeat of Col. Tyler on the Kana-

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27 —Advices from the Kanawha state that Col. Tyler's forces were surrounded and badly defeated by the Rebels, under Floyd, early yesterday morning, at Summerville. We have no particulars.

Latest News on Fourth Page.

Musselman & Son. TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,

NATIONAL HOTEL.



T. A. HARROW, Proprietor.

Corner of Main and Fourth Streets,

LOUISVILLE, EY. THE NATIONAL HOTEL IS SITUATED IN THE VERY CENTER OF THE BUSINESS PART Of the city, convenient to the Entropy. Telegrap and Express Offices, the Banks, Post-Office, and

TERMS, \$1 50 PER DAY.

DRUMS OF LOUISVILLE MANUFACTURE!

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DRY GOODS.

THE undersigned are in receipt of a fresh stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, which they are relling EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, at low figures.

They respectfully lovite merchants visiting this market to call and examine their stock before buying.

JAMES TRABUE & CO., 1688 Man 18, opposite the Louisville Hotel. Fine Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

ME have one of the largest stocks of Fne Clother and Furnishing Goods in the couthwe. for sale for cash.

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE.

12: Cernes of Main and 4th st., Louisville. FRUIT JARS!

Hartell's Patent Fruit Jars, Glass Tops.
Willoughby's Patent Fruit Jars, Tin Tops. Newman's Patent Fruit Jars, Earthenware. Kentucky Glass Works, Jars, Cork

Stoppers.

Stoppers.

We have on hand a very large stock of the above JARS, to which we would call the attention of all pers us who intend to preserve fresh Fruit as we are determined to self them off at prices to suit the times. As all of them have been tried successfully esocially the first mentioned (for which we are the exc u ive agents), comment is unnocessary. All orders addressed it was shall receive our prompt returnion. Wallyton & BARRET.

jel2d3m 486 Main street. Lonisville, Ky. LOUISVILLE



CHAINS PRENCH PREVENTIVE POWDERS
By their use, those wha, from any cause, wish to
limit the number of their editorias, can do so
without danger to health or constitution. Price,
by mail, 48 and two postage stamps.
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PILLIS—A safe and effectual remedy for irregularities, Obstructions, Sc. Price, by mail, 41 and >
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CAUTION!—These Pills should not be taken dr.
cing parghaser, as they are sure to produce MB
CANTIGE.

CAUTION—These runs should not be taken during REMINEOUS as they are sure to produce an CARLAGE.

To persons at a distance, who wish to be cured at home, we will, on the receipt of a brief statement of their case, sound a fist of such questions as we would ask on a personal interview, and on receipt of the list filled out, we will forward madelines particularly adapted to the case, free from damage or observation, to any part of the occurery, with full directions for use.

Consultation may be held from S.A. M. to 9 P. M. (or Study from 8 to 11 A. M.) at the office. North east corner of Third and Margaté rects. Fivate entrance on Third street, Louisville Ky.

By The above business will hereafter be conducted ander the name and style of DK. H. G. MILLER & CO., to whom all orders and eithers should be addressed. Dr. GATES can, se hereforce, be conducted personally, during bysiness hours, on all discusses on which his book treate.

By Secrecy inviolable! Boa's forget the name an place. Address

Miscellancous.

I. W. PITEIN ... WM. L. P. WIARD ... BENJ. F. AYNAT. PITKIN, WIARD & CO., SOUTHWESTERN Seed and Agricultural Warehouse, 311 MAIN STREET.

LOUISVILLE, EY. TURNIP SEED. WHITE FLAT DUTCH, Purple or Red To Large White Globe, Large White World In Purple-Top Ruta Baya, and Winter Turnic al growth of 1861. PITKIN, WIARD & CO. CIDER MILLS AND WINE PRESSYS.
For sale by PITKIN, WIALD & CO.

WHEAT FANS. THE celebrated Climax Fan-Chaffer and Sep Bamborough Fan; Woster de. EDWARD TRABUE...... WM. H. LUCUS.

TRABUE & LUCUS, NASHVILLE......TENNESSEE. No. 73 Public Square, near City Hotel,

M. S. Eakin & Co.,
A. J. Duncan & Co.,
II. & B. Douglas.
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Warren & Co., LOUIS JEFFERSON,

(Formerly in the Store of R. L. Talbot & Co.)

Reference at Nachville. | Reference at Louismitte

Druggist and Apothecary. Southwest Corner of Market and Seventh streets LOUISVILLE, KY. Haylog recently purchased from Dr. John Sargein his Stock and Fixtures, and Lating made large additions thereto in the stape of Freeh Drugs, Chemicais, Perumery, Cigara, Tobacco, Pure biquors, &c., &c., I am now prepared to respond to the wants of all who may favor me with a call.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

HAVING sold my stock of Drum. Medicines, 14c, to Mr. Louis Jederson, I take great pleasure recommending him to the parronage of my friends, as they will find him to be an experienced Apothecary. JOHN SAROZNI. 1931 dim.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE,

One hundred three-pear old Mules, Real Estate, and Real Estate Notes (the city of Luis ply to John Burks, near this city in the city of Luis JAMNS B. BURKS And Old Mercurial Diseases, Serofula, Vicers and Humors, Impurity of the Blood, Venereal Infection, Skin Diseases, Rheuman tism, &c., &c., entirely Removed by Means



such as the state of the state

One department of our Discensory is specially devoted to the treatment of the Discases of Nemales. Three fourths of the meritality among American women is caused by Lenorrhea or "Whites," Syxaal Weakness, Pairful and Suppresed Menstruation, Nervous and General Debnity, hypochondria or Low Spirits, and Discases of the Womb, nealected from a false delibacy. Those afflicted with the above, or any other discases, are respectfully invited to consult us. Free of Character Philosophysis of the Consult o

Apply to or address
GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
Logisville, Y 25 Office-No. 314 Fifth street, between Manual Jefferson. DISSOLUTION.

THE coparinership hereiofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JACK & BROTHER, is this stay dissolved John S. Jack having purchased the entire interest in the stock having purchased the entire interest in the stock and wrets, is authorised as settle the paramership business and to use the name of the firm for the purpose Louisville, Aus. 14, 1861. EDW. W. JACK. NOTICE.

THE undersigned will continue the WHOLK-SALE GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSI-NESS at the old stand, No. 320 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

Louisville, Aug 14th, 18th.

aui9 du

SPLIT-BOTTOM CHAIRS. We are Agents for the sale of RENTOUNY PENITENTIARY Split bettomed Chairs and have in store for sale a large lot of all sisce. A. L. EHOTWELL & SON. Tearing up the Nashville Railroad-the Directors Implicated.

The most flagrant outrage yet commit ted upon the rights of our citizens was the partial destruction of the Nashville Railroad Saturday, in Simpson county, Ky,
near the Tennessee line, by the regular
employees of the road. We made brief
allusion to it in the Courier at the time,
but no explanation of the mysterious affair has been vouchsafed by any one. Can
Mr. Guthrie, President of the road, answer? The Frankfort Yeoman, of yestermen. swer? The Frankfort Yeoman, of yesterday, has information that the road was torn up by order of the directors. We have received the following letter from Franklin, detailing the affair

FRANKLIN, KT., Aug. 25.

Editors Louisville Contrier: Yesterday merting, quite early, a construction train passed our town and proceeded to the "Big Fid," over Sharp's Branch. In an hour or two news came here that the hands were tearing up the track and loading the iron, tice, &c., apon the crain. The idea struck the people here that this was an infringement upon the rights of Simpson county, and in a few minutes the citizens, except the "Union men with Northern sympathies," were a unit in a fixed determination not to suffer it. They accordingly proceded to the rashroad, tore up one rail, piaced a log across the track and sent a FRANKLIN, KY., Aug. 25. piaced a log across the track and sent a deputation to the intruders to desist.— They loaded the train, however, and started on their return trip. When they arrived at Franklin they met as determined a set of men as ever assembled to assert and maintain their rights. These ordered the conductor of the train to return, lay down the road, and place it as nearly in the condition in which he found it as possi-ble. He did so, and the people quietly dispersed to their respective homes, feeling conscious that they had done right.

The train is detained for further considerations. We are in consi ierable don't as to the object and in view. We say to all whom it may concern "moniti caveant."

ANOTHER VICTORY BY THE CONFEDER-ATES IN WESTERS VIRGINIA .- A SUMPLA V dispatch from Cincinnati vesterday annonneed a signal victory by the Rebel forces under Gen. Floyd, over Col. Tyler's division, in Western Virginia. Tyler formed the middle division of Gen. McClellan's army of 25,000, and had some 5,000 under him. He was on his way to Gauley river, to form a junction with Gen. Cox, who had ascended the Kanawaha to a point beyond Gauley Bridge The point at which Floyd cut Tyler off was North of the river, at Summerville. The force of Gen. Rosecrans is still further North, at Clarksburg, on the Parkersburg railroad. The following force is under General Rosecrans, who is now

threatened by Generals Lee and Loring: The force under Gen. Rosecrans, in Western Virginia, is about 20,000 men.—The force is well organized in brigades, under Benham, Cox, and Reynolds, and al-though necessarily scattered, in order to protect every point around Cheat River pass, telegraphic communication with Clarksburg is so excellent that a strong army can be concentrated at any given place in a short time. Two companies of the 4th U. S. Artillery—Company G, Capt. Howe, 84 men, and Company E, Capt. Howard, 125 men—have been sent forward to Gen. Rosecrans, from the Newport (Ky. Barracks. They have full batteries, equip ments, and everything complete.

The following gentlemen were las night appointed sub-Committees by the States Rights Club. They are requested to meet at Concert Hall, this morning, at 10 o'clock:

First Ward-S. W. Robertson, Dr. A. Urban, T. E. C. Brinley. Tenth Ward-Wm. Gray

Second Ward-Dr. Keller, -- Enox, John Friddle. Third Ward-F. W. Welman, Capt. Rick-

ctts, T. T. Summers. Fourth Ward-Dr. M. Piles, J.J. Porter, J. W. Ball. Fifth Ward-C. C. Porter, O. F. Stin-

man, Charles Magraw. Sixth-Ward-S. D. Johnson, E. S. Fow ler, Wm. H. Crutcher.

Seventh Ward-Wm. Allen, Wm. M. Brown, John Hamsley.

Eighth Ward-C. M. Talmadge, N. W. Sparks, Wm. J. Lewis,

Ninth Ward-Daniel McCullough, Jas Gorsuch, P ter Sneth.

Southern mignes Meeting Last Night. There was a large and entausiastic meeting at the Southern Rights club last night. Able addresses were delivered by Eugene Underwood, Esq., of this city, and Mr. Smith, of Alabam . The utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting adjourned

with three cheers for Alabama. TROOPS IN THE INTERIOR.—It is rumored in the Southern part of the State that Rousseau's troops are soon to be encamped at Muldrough's Hill, From the indications about Elizabethtown, Camp Vallandigham, and along the route, the General

will doubtless receive a warm Kentucky RICHMOND, August 23, 1861.-Congres

has deferred its adjournment till Wednesday next. Major Robert Wheat, of Louisiana, ba been promoted! to a Colonelcy for gallant

and meritorious services at Manassas. A Riot-One Man Killed and Others

A Riot—One Man Killed and Others
Seriously Wounded.

A horse race took place North of this
eity last Saturday, and a disgraceful and
bloody fight took place, in which Morris
Shunick received a blow on the head from
a club, which caused his death that night,
and three or four others were seriously, ir not fatally injured.

As near as we can learn, the fight com-nenced between some Irishmen and two or three lawless bullies, from different parts of the county, and in a short time it became general, and clubs and stones were

freely used. We have been told that the Shunicks, who suffered severely in the fight, had been in town trading, and had started home. As town trading, and had started home. As they were passing the grog-shop on the prairie, North of town, they found their father in some difficulty, and in attempting to extricate him from it and get him away, they were fallen upon by the mob, who cried. "Clean out the Irish." In justice to the Shunick family, we must say that a more orderly, well-behaved set of men are not to be found in the county, and by all those who have nad dealings with them they have been regarded as honorable. they have been regarded as honorable,

high-minded men.

The citizens of Monmouth deprecate and severely condemn the disgraceful proceedings of last Saturday, and are in no way responsible for them. Those engaged in it, with the exception of a very few, were from distant parts of the county.

Since the above was in type, we learn that Sam Merrifield and John Hall, Jr,

that Som Merrifield and John Hall, Jr., have been committed as accessories to the murder of Shunick.—[Monmouth (III.) Re-

ANOTHER LINCOLN FEAT .- The Talle

asse Floridian says: On Wednesday last, the steamer Mohawk

LATER FROM ARIZONA. Particulars of the Capture of Fort

The Mestilla Times, of the 28th ult., furnishes the following interesting particulars of the capture of Fort Fillmore and

prrender of the Federal troops:

On the night of the 24th, a position had been taken by the Confederate troops, within six hundred yards of Fort Fillmers, and pickes were placed out and every preand ricks s were placed out and every pre-caution taken to storm the fort by surprise the next morning at daybreak. The plan would have been a complete success, but for the descriton of a picket, who went into the fort and gave the alarm. The fort was alive in a few minutes, and it was evi-dent the surprise was a tailure. The Contederate force then moved across the river, and at daylight rook the town of Santo Thomas. Two companies of U.S.

Santo Thomas. Two companies of U. S. troops had been stationed there, but the Clothing, provisions, ammunition and sup plies were left beaind in considerable quantities. Eight prisoners were taken, disarmed and then discharged, after being sworn not to fight against the Confederacy Col. Baylor telling them that he would rather fight them than feed them.

About 10 o'clock the Confederate force emered Mesilla, and were received with every manifestation of joy by the citizens. Vivas and hurras rang them welcome from every point. Preparations were immediately made to receive an attack from the U. S. troops, and the citizene offered all the forage and supplies they had at their

BATTLE OF MESILLA.—The United States troops were reported crossing the river about noon of the 25th. About 5 o'clock, the clouds of dust indicated the enemy were advancing for an attack towards the southern part of the city. The whole force was moved to that point, and every preparation made to give them the warmest of receptions. Several of the principal. preparation made to give them the warm-est of receptions. Several of the princi-pal streets of Mesilla converge at the southern end of the town, the houses forming an angle, and they are quite scat-tered; old corrals, and the proximity of the cornfiel is make the position a very advanta-geous one for detense. The companies were stationed on the tops of the adobe houses and behind the corrals. Captain Coopwood's company was mounted. The citizens posted themselves on the top o

citizens posted themselves on the top of the houses on the principal streets, pre-pared to render assistance.

The enemy advanced to within 500 yards of our position and halted, and formed in line of battle, with two howit-zers in the center and the infantry, and on the wings cavalry, the whole force appearing to be about 500 men. A flug of truce was then sent to our position, with the modest demand to surrender the town unconditionally; the reply was, "that if they wished the town to come and take it." They upmasked their guns, and com-menced firing bombs and grape into a town crowded with women and children, without having, in accordance with an in-variable rule of civilized warfare, given notice to remove the women and children to a place of safety. Several she is w re thrown in different parts of the town, fortunately without doing any lujury to a single individual. Two companies were ordered to take their position on the top of the houses in the main plaza. The firs

of the houses in the main plaza. The first shell thrown struck on the top of a building, on which was stationed a portion of Captain Teele's company, and exploded.

After firing a couple of rounds of grape at the more advanced position of our force, the cavalry of the enemy made a charge, and had advanced to within three hundred yards of a corral, behind which Capt. Hardeman's company were stationed. From forty to sixty shots were fired by this company, killing four and wounding four of the enemy, throwing them into confusion, and finally into retreat, their efficers vainly trying to rally them. The order was given to charge four times to no purpose, and they retired in confusion, carrying with them the dead and wounded.

Cant. Congressed

Capt. Coopwood's company had been contamally employed in deploying among the houses and corrais, first appearing mounted and then on foot, and appearing in many different directions. This and other movements, and the appearance of men both far and near, at many different points, succeeded in deceiving the enemy as to our real force. They were disheartened by their ill success in the charge, and as night was falling they drew off their force, in good order, in the direction of Fort Fulmore.

Evacuation of Fort Filmore—At 1

tion of Fort Fillmore.—At 1 o'clock on the narring of the 27th, Major Lyade evapuated Fort Fillmore with all his command, previously destroying much valuable property and munitions of war. The solders destroyed much of their company property. The soldiers destroyed much of their company property, muskets, clothing, a blacksmith surop, bakery, and one of the Quartermasica's storerooms had been completely urned down. The majority of the buildings were uninjured, and can be immediately occupied by the Confederate forces. The hospital stores, medicine, and furniture were most completely broke up, and nearly all the arms and a large quantity of ammunition were destroyed. A great deal of valuable commissary stores and other property were unharmed, to the amount of several thousand dollars.

The Retrieat,—The United States troops retreated in the direction of Fort Staunton, and were seen by our scouts immediately

and were seen by our scouts immediately after daylight, eight or ten miles east of Los Cruces, in the mountains. The whole command of Confederate troops were or dered in pursuit, and crowded on in full chase after the fagitives. The read lay over the table lands and mountains to pass in the Organes chain, by way of San Augustine Springs, over a route where there was ne water, and the day was excessively warm.

Some six or seven miles on this side of Some six or seven miles on this side of the Son Augustine Springs, stragglers of the U.S. intantry were overtaken, and the way to the Springs had the appearance of a complete rout. Guns were strung along the road, and cartridge bexes. The six miles to the Springs was a succession of charges; men were taken prisoners and disarmed in squads; the artiflery was captured, and the greater portion of the infantry were taken before the main command was reached.

mand was reached THE SURRENDER.

Major Lynde was encamped near the San Augustine Springs, and had still some four hundred men with h m, who formed in battle array on the appearance of the Confederate troops. Advance was made to charge on them by our troops, and they had reached within three hundred yards, with corper spirits for the fray, when a flag had reached within three hundred yards, with eager spirits for the fray, when a flag of truce was raised by the United States column, desiring to know on what conditions our commander would receive a surrender. The reply was, an unconditional surrender—the same terms they had endeavoied to dictate to the Conf.de a e forces. This was sought to be no diffied by the United States commander, which request was refused, further than that they would be allowed two hours to remove their women and children to a place of safety. The United States commander finally agreed to an unconditional surrender.

der.

In brief, during this day, eleven companies of United States regular troops, mounted and foot, mustering seven hundred effective men, surrendered to two hundred and eighty Confederates four pieces. of cannon, arms, equipments, two hundred cavalry horses, mules and wagons, and two hundred and seventy head of beef

On Wednesday last, the steamer Mohawk brought the sloop Stoat, lately captured by her up to the outer buoy below St. Marks, where the crew of the steamer scuttled the sloop and sunk her across the channel, first having out her deck in pieces with axes. The steamer them went out again to her old anchoring place. A boat from Fort Williams went to the sloop, and succeeded in getting off her rigging, and some other articles. The place where the sloop was sunk was 4½ miles from Fort Williams, out of the reach of the guns. The channel at the mouth of the St. Marks is very narrow, as that, we presume, the sinking of a hull in it will effectually obstruct the passage of vessels into that port.

The New Orleans Delta says that Enfield rifles, not inferior to the original pattern of the English article, are now being manufactured in that city. cattle.

Important from Mexico.

The following extracts from a late Mexican paper give some interesting items of the state of affairs in that unhappy country:

On Sunday, the 2d inst., the inhabitant of Mexico were thrown into a state of cor siderable agitation by the announcement that Don Melchior Ocampo, a distinguished citizen, and one of the leading members of the Puro party, had been seized at Ar-royczarco by Cagigas, a Spanish desperado in the service of the clergy under Marquez. During the same day, the report reached here that Don Francisco Schiadino, a well known citizen of Mexico, and two companions, had been seized in a like manner at the village of San Jeaquir, by the troops of Galvez, another officer of Marquez. These reports at first created no special fear for the lives of the captured, for it was believed that, monster as Marquez is, be would not take the lives of his prisoners for fear of thereby exciting the Govern-ment to retaliate by putting to death his associates who are now in the prisons of this cripital. Messengers were sent out, and offers were received from the captor of Senor Schisino that on the payment of \$30,000 and 300 rifles he would be set at liberty, and hopes were entertained that the clergy chiefs in both cases only sought to fill their pockets by receiving large ran-

to fill their pockets by receiving large ran-soms for their prisoners.

On the morning of Tuesday the delusion was dispelled by the arrival of positive ad-vices that Zuloaga had put to death Senor Ocampo, after submitting him to every im-aginable indignity. After detaining him a prisoner for two days, and insulting him by taunts, jeers, and scoffs—spirting in his face, kicking, beating, &c.—he was taken out and half killed by shots, and then hung up to terminate an acout that must, have up to terminate an agony that must have been all the human power could endure.— The arrival of this melancholy news in Mexico produced an intense excitement.—
All business was forgotten in the palace.
The members of Congress grew eloquent,
and their recent creation, the "Tribunal de
Salud Publica," demanded new authorization to do what they were already empowered to perform; the diplomatic corps. ered to perform; the diplomatic corps speedily assembled, and, not understanding exactly what business they had to mix up in the movements of the moment, did not make a written protest, but called in a body on President Juarez, whose ready-made answer of "respect for the laws," &c., put them at rest; guards were doubled at points where political prisoners were confined; mobs gathered in the streets; everybody had a revolver, and "blood," "blood," was the burden of conversation. A large sum has already been paid for the ransom of Senor Schafino, but until now he has not been set at liberty, and the exciting events which have followed have completely overshadowed individual cases of robbery and murder.

These proceedings are but the beginning of our tale. In consequence of these the principal military men of the Government came forward. Gen. Don Santos Degollado was first in the field, and with a division of men marched toward Teluca in pursuit of the enemy. While reconnoitering with a small party, on the 16th, he was surprised by Galvez in a barranca near the Llanos de Sdazar, and his arty entirely cut to p'eses and dispersed and he himself killed. p'eces and dispersed and re nimself killed.
Gen. Ortega, in the meantime, had left
this and gone in pursuit of Marquez, who
had marched by the Llanos de Apam toward Puebla. Matquez fled before Gen.
Ortega, and from the 14th to the 23d the
pursuit was bothy maintained, and the division from Queretaro, under command of
Gen. Arteaga, and another division from
here, under command of Gen. Valle, were
ordered in different directions to intercept
Marquez, and force him to an action. Gen. Marquez, and force him to an action. Gen. Valle took the road of the unfortunate Degollado, and shared the same fate. On the gollsdo, and shared the same fate. On the 231, Marquez, Galvez, and others, fell upon him near the L'anos de Salazar, cut his fere to pieces, and took him and his officers prisoners. It is scarcely necessary to add that poor Valle and his men were shot and hanged up afterwards. But one was saved to tell the tale. Not only the officers, but many of the poor soldiers were butchered, These sad tidings spread terror in this community. The National Guard was called out, and the city has been declared under martail law. Gen. Parrodi has been named military commander of the city, Among the appropriations are one hun-

named military commander of the city, Gen. Urago his second, and Juan Jose Baz Governor. These appointments have given some confidence that we are not to be delivered up to Marquez and his minions, although they were not made until the city was thrown into the greatest state of cx.

Tered thousand dollars to purchase steamers; gun-boats one hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars; for repairing the steam frigate Merrimac, an iron-clas ship, and raising the ships of the line, Columbus, Delaware and Ponnsylvania,

Gen. Ortega, after pursuing Marquez to fense of Memohis and the Mississippi river, Matamoras izuear, then to Cuautla, then to Cuernavaca, and until the defeat of Gen. Valle, arrived here on the 25th, and is now making his plans to move on against his enemy, who has retired toward San Christobal. Marquez and his companions have some 4,000 men now together, and against these the Government will probably be able to send a large force.

The Philadelphia Arrest for Treason

In addition to the facts stated elsewhere, in connection with the arrest of Carson, Pegram, and Kelly, the Inquirer says: Carson, who is evidently a wealthy man, had his will sealed up, in his bag. It was broken open and the truth established that

e owned property in Virginia. he owned property in Virginia.

Next their person were ordered to be searched. Carson was taken into a private room and the roughly examined. A number of passes were found on him, signed by Rebel officers, allowing him to pass the Rebel army, but forbidding his visiting any of their camps. These he said, were obof their eamps. These, he said, were ob-tained to enable him to see after his prop-

Pegram next underwent an examination but nothing was found upon him. Kelly was next called in. His cuter garments contained nothing except a copy of a Rich-mond paper, dated the 17th. When strip-ped of all but his shirt, and the Mayor was

ped of all but his shirt, and the Mayor was on the point of closing the case, officer. Radebaugh discovered that there was something very peculiar about it.

When ordered to pull it off, Kelly turned pale, and called for water, being on the very point of fainting. The discovery was made! The shirt was filled with pockets on the inside, which were scaled up. These were opened and found to contain an immense number of letters from the South—some from more in the Rebel army to their some from men in the Retel army to their friends in Baltimore—others to men in New York, and a number for Earope.

In addition to this there were various bills of sale, dated at Richmond, for pork

and other articles, and large packages of money, principally in notes on banks of the Confederate States. All of these articles were done up in neat packages and closely pressed. The weight of this new style mail pouch was tremendous, almost enough, one would suppose, to impede locomotion. Kelly was dumbfounded at the discovery,

The New York Herald of Saturday has the following in reference to the capturing of two unarmed men and robbing hem of their money:

The Recent Arrest of Reme. Agents whose arrest was noticed in all and former type of the barrest and the Fish Arenne folial, and the fish Arenne folial, and the first at the Metropolian. They had in their at the Metropolian and Tennessee; also numerous letters addressed to prominer men in the South.—Some first of the States of Virginia, Georgia, and Tennessee; also numerous letters addressed to prominer men in the South.—Some first of the States of Virginia, Georgia, and Tennessee; also numerous letters addressed to prominer men in the South.—Some first of the States of Virginia, Georgia, and Tennessee; also numerous letters addressed to prominer men in the South.—Some first of the States of Virginia, Georgia, and Tennessee; also numerous letters addressed to prominer men in the South.—Some first of the States of Virginia, Georgia, and Tennessee; also numerous letters addressed to prominer men in the South.—Some first of the States of Virginia, Georgia, and Tennessee; also numerous letters addressed to Prominer men in the South.—Some first of the States of Virginia, Georgia, and Tennessee; also numerous letters addressed to Prominer men in the South.—Some first of the States of Virginia, Georgia, and Tennessee; also numerous letters addressed to Promine men in the South.—Some first of the States of Virginia, Georgia, and Tennessee; also on the States of Virginia, Georgia, and Tennessee; also numerous letters addressed to Virginia, Georgia, and Tennessee; also numerous letters addressed to William States of Virginia, Georgia, a THE RECENT ARREST OF REBEL AGENTS -\$170,000 IN GOLD AND STOCKS FOUND IN

Lattet News on Fourth Page.

Ziver Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING AUGUST 28 BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

For Particulars see Steamboat Advertisements. MAJOR ANDERSON, Cincinnati. MASONIC GEM, Bates. Evansyille. BOVE, Sander, Ky, river. GREY EAGLE. Denaily, Henderson, LINDEN, Harton, Pitts.

ARRIVALS. August 27

Superior Cin:
Diligent, Troy:
Masonic Gem, Owensboro Groy Eagle, Henderson
DEFARTURES. Superior, Cin: THE RIVER is still falling, with scant 7 eet water in the canal, a decline of about

four inches in 24 hours. The weather is clear and pleasant.

The river at Cincinnati, yesterday, had failen fourteen inches. It was also talling at Pittsburg. The Linden, having withdrawn from he Henderson trade, is up for Pittsburg

The Dove, Capt. Sanders, is the reg ular packet this afternoon for Kentucky r.ver, at 3 o'clock.

to-day.

The Masonic Gem, Capt. Zener, is the regular mail, passenger, and freight packet, this evening at five o'clock, from Pertland, for Henderson and all way

The Little Grey Eagle, Capt, Donnelly, is advertised as the mail packet for Henderson and all way places this evening. She starts at 5 o'clock from Portland, and passengers will find the clerk, Mr. Lusk, very attentive. We see it stated that Capt. Mont

gonery, with the Jas. Montgomery, went to Mound City with a lot of carpenters and laborers. The boat, on arrival at Mound City, is to be converted into a floating ho-THE R. W. POWELL SUNK - The steamboat, R. W. Powell, Capt. Weibling, from Fort Adams, for New Orleans, was snag-ged and sunk about five miles below Plaquemine, and is a total loss. One deck

hand was lost. She was built for the Ya

The New Orleans True Delta, of Sunday, has the following items:

The Roebuck was compelled to lay over until Monday evening for Red river. The departures were as follows: the W. S. Johnston, for Red River; the Sallie Robinson for Fort Adams; the Latourche, for Vickburg, and the Mary E. Keene, for Memphis. The Alouzo Child, from Memphis, was the only arrival yesterday. The Gen. J. L. Hodges is advertised to leave for Red River on Thesday. Capt. W. S. Sleade is her commander.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER. benbracing only the Leading Articles Import.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Superior—81 packages merchandise, Moorhead & Co—51 age coffee, Tyler & Martin—20 casks branty, 21 bags cofee, Andrew Buchanan & Co—15 bales hop., Tait, Anderson & Co—25 do hops. consignees—10 bags coffee, McIlvaine & Son—20 d. z. procous consignees—18 casks become 220 de zen brooms, consignees— 18 casks bacon, 73 loves boots and shoes, 52 packages butter, 15 inhês tobacer, 4 boxes tobacco, 83 packages merchandise, consignees—

From Richmond-Action of the Con. fe lerate States Congress.

Special Dispatches to the Nashville Union and American.] RICHMOND, Aug. 24.—Congress has postponed the adjournment until Wednesday next. At least one third of the members have gone home, and no business of impor-

RICHMOND, Aug 25—Congress passed yesterday the Navy appropriation bil.—Among the appropriations are one hundred thousand dolars to purchase steamers; gunboats, one hundred and sevents.

citement, on the 25th, by an attack of some four hundred of Marquez's cavalry, who, entering by San Cosme, came up to near San Fernando. They were repulsed with the loss of several of their number, among them a Spanard, supposed to be their leader. for constructing two gun-boats for the de

Congress has also passed and the President approved an act making appropria-tions for the expenses of the Government in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial departments for the year ending 18th Pebruary next.

The President has approved an act making appropriations to carry into effect an act authorizing the issue of Treasury Notes, and to provide a war tax for their redemption, and for other purposes; an act authorizing the issue of inscribed stock in place of coupon bonds; an act establishing assay offices at Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlenega, Ga.; an act repealing the fourth section of an act regulating foreign coins, passed March last, and declaring the value of English Sovereigus to be \$4,55; Napoleons \$3,85; and Spanish and Mexican Doubloons \$15,60.

RICHMOND, Aug. 26, 1861. In view of the blockade, Congress has passed an act, throwing open the whole of the Southern coast for the entry of vessels, the Southern coast for the entry of vessers, which may enter at any inlet and pay duties at the nearest Custom House, and repealing the act establishing ports of entry. It has not yet been approved by the President, who is confined by sickness. President, who is confined by sickness.

There is a difference among members of Congress relative to the proper measure of retaliation against the Federal confiscation me members are in favorof confiscating

the property of alien enemies, whilst others only favor a retaliation to the extent of se-

of limitation for protection against fradu-lent assignments of enemy's property, already effected.

Arrivals of Californians. The following named gentlemen, under command of Capt Alouzo Ridley, arrived in New Orleans on the 31st ult., from Los Angelos, California: RESIGNED ARMY OFFICERS.

Gen. A. S. Johnston, a native of Kentucky, late in command of the Department of California, was commander of the Utah Expedition, and whose life has been spent in the service of the Government, and in hazardous du'ies, and in important and responsible trusts.

Brevet Major L. A. Armisted, late of the

6th infantry. Lieut. A.B. Hardcastle, late of 6th infant-Lieut. E. B. D. Riley, late of 4th infantry, Lieut. Francis Maliory, late of 4th in

fantry. Licut. A. Sheaf, late of 4th infantry. Lieut. N. Wickliffe, late of 9th infintry Lieut. R. H. Brewer, late of 1st Dra

Zatest by Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatch es.

A BATTLE THE POTOMAC.

Confederates near Washington!

TROOPS IN TENNESSEE.

Mission of the Foreign Fleets.

An Infernal Machine Explodes.

GENERAL ANDERSON'S STAFF. AFFAIRS IN MISSOURY

JOE HOLT IN BOSTON.

Important from Fortress Monroe

Battle Progressing on the Pe

HYATTSTOWN, MD., Aug. 27.—It is reported that Col. Geary has anticipated the attack from the rebels. An officer reports hearing heavy firing near Poolesville, supposed to have been between Gen. Stone's advance guard and some of Gen. Johnston's forces. A full battery and the Tammany, New York, Regiment departed for the scene of action. The mail messenger reports hearing firing in the same direction, and it is believed a fight was conzoo river some five years ago, by Captain rection, and it is believed a fight was go ing on near Edward's Ferry.

[Special to the N. Y. Post.] Troops in Tennessee. WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—A letter received here from Tennessee says, 25,000 rebels are under arms in that State. In the Lagrange district, all but 24 of the male in-

nabitants have enlisted in the rebel army Confederates Nearer Washington. The pickets of Beauregard's army are nearer Arlington Heights than ever before but this fact, it is believed, does not indi

ate an attack. A mos Kendall and family have abandon-ed their home near this city, and removed to Trenton, N. J. Mission of the English and French Fleets.

It is said that the English and French eets on our coast are intended for service a: Vera Cruz, intervention in Mexican affairs being the probable design of these Richard Wallacks, who was appointed Mayor of this city in place of Beriett, is a strong Unionist and will use all his power

in support of the Government. Ariest of Capt. Keys

Capt. Keys, of the District of Columbia militia, was arrested this morning at the An alarm was occasioned at the Chain bridge, over the Potomae, last night by a report that the enemy was advancing. No

enemy appeared.

Secretary Seward left the city this morning for New York, whether he goes to arrange a new passport system.

[Special to the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.]

On the Eve of Civil War in Kentucky. Private advices from Kentucky repre sent that State as being on the verge of civil war. The Union men are ready for whatever issue secession may force upon

Washington is quiet to-day.

Commander Porter Not Disloyal. The Navy Department is satisfied with the abundant proofs which Commander Porter has presented in refutation of the charges against his loyalty, his own affidavis showing the alleged Secession letter to his son to be a forgery.

Instructions to Officers of Customs

The Secretary of the Treasury has just ssued a circular of instructions to Collectors and other officers of the customs calling their attention to the act of Con-gress further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and for other pur-poses, approved 13th July last, and to the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 16th of August, made in pur-suance thereof, both of which are annexed. view of this act and proclamation the Secretary directs and instructs the officers of customs to use all vigilance in preventing intercourse with the inhabitants of the States in insurrection, excepting in the special cases in which it may be allowed by license and permit as therein set forth. The instructions of the 24 of May and 12th of July last, heretofore in force, will be regarded as superceded by the more comprehensive provisions of the act and proc-amation. The collectors and other offieers of the customs, will report all seizures made under the proclamation to the proper district attorney for such proceeding as the law and facts may justify in each case, and as frequently thereafter as may be conpanying the weekly returns required by the circulars of the 5th of August last, to be made to the Treasury Department.— Collectors and other officers of the cus-toms will be careful to state what permits are asked for the shipment of goods, by whom asked and the grounds on which the applications are based. The Secretary especially directs the attention of collecors and other officers to the 5th and subsequent sections of the act commonly known as the force bill.

Brig Gen. Anderson's Staff. The following officers have been ordered to duty as the staff of Gen. Robert Anderson. They are to report at Chemnation the 30th inst: Capt. Green, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. Hancock, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Capt. Limouds, Commissary of Subsistence; Capt. P. in, Corps of Engineers; 1st Lieuter ant Machire, Tap. Graphical Engineers; Surgeon Capt. P. Tap. Graphical Engineers; Purgeon Capt. P. G. Tap. Graphical Engineers Surgeon Capt. P. G. Tap. Graphical Engineers Capt. P. G. Tap Top graphical Engineer; Surgeon Cuyler, of Medical Staff.

Brig. Gen. Hunter's Staff. Brig. Gen. Hunter's Staff.

The followed named officers have been appointed on Maj. Hunter's staff. Capt. Fray, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. W. Turner, Commissary of Subsistence; and Capt. Shaffer of the volunteers; Lieutenant Swith, 15th Infantry, and Lieutenant Stockton, 4th Cavalry, as aids.

Affairs in North-Eastern Missouri. St. Louis, Aug. 27.—Gen. Pope has in-formation from North-east Missouri that

The Situation of Missouri.

CANTON, Mo., Aug. 27.—Seouts just in report the enemy, 1500 strong, on Ceder Creek. Also in considerable force on Cas-tor Creek, with but few at Greenville. They report their own strength within this section of the State to be \$,000. They subsist on corn meal and fresh beef, and are nearly destitute of clothing and poorly armed.

A deserter from New Madrid says the forces under Pillow, except, perhaps, the Tennesseans and Alabamians, are much departed and a section of the second of Tennesseans and Alabamians, are much demoralized, and are mainly held together by the belief that St. Louis will soon fall into their hands. The force there is about 20,000; at Benton, Scott county, under Jeff. Thompson, 8,000, and at Charleston, under Hunter, 800. Our informant also siys two masked batteries, not before heard of, are on the Missouri bank of the Missistipal, one five miles have Nor. Ver. Ver. Mississippi, one five miles above New Madrid, and the other about the same dis tance below. Another masked battery is to be constructed at Dog Tooth I-land, about eighteen miles above Cairo, where the river is narrow and deep. Lead, liquor, and many other things were reaching New Madrid in large quantities by way of Paducah and Columbus, Kentucky.

Arrest of a Sportsman. NEW YORK Aug. 27.—Somuel J. Ander-son, a person well known among sporting mee, was arrested this morning on suspi-cion of being in correspondence with the Rebels. Anderson was lately deputy sher-iff, and was once in the Custom House, and for some time acted as clerk in the House of Representatives in Washington. It is said that most of his appointments were obtained through the influence of Alex. H. Stephens, Vice President of the Rebel Government, and that he has comstantly been in correspondence with him since the commencement of the Southern

J. A. Machase, a well known slave dealer, was arrested to-day and held to bail. John Cochrane's Regiment.

John Cochrane's regiment and the 18th Massachusetts left to-day for Washington. Important Movement from Fortres Monroe.

Pelladelphia, Aug. 27.—The Baltimore evening pipers have the following:
FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 26.—The expected expedition has sailed, under command of Gen. Butler. It consists of the frigates Minnesota, Wabash and Pawnee the gan boats Monticello and Harriet Lane and several steamers, propellers, schooner and barges. The vessels carried over 100 guns and 4,000 men. Their destination is nuknown. Com. Stringham and Cols. Weber and Hawkins take part in the expe

Powder Mills Blown Up. Boston, August 27.—The powder milli in New Durham, N. H., were blown up Five men were killed. The mills had large contract for the Government.

Joe Holt's Speech in Boston. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, made a Union speech in this city. In the course of his remarks he said he no where heard the word compromise, which was now only uttered by traitors. So long as Rebels had arms in their hands there was nothing to arms in their names there was nothing it compromise. He concluded by saying it was it value to toil at the pumps while men were kept on board boring holes in the bos-tom of the ship.

More of the Infernal Machine. Philadelphia, Aug. 27.—A dispatch from Pittsburg to Mr. Bingham, of the Adams Express, states that the explosion there is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a box of percussion priming for eannon, addressed to Gen. J. C. Fremont, St. Louis.

An Infernal Machine Explode Pittsburg, Aug. 27—An infernal machine, placed in a car of the Adams Express Co., exploded on the arrival of the train at the depot at one o'clock this morning, killing two employees, one named McLaughlin, and wounding one in the leg, named Bachelor.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 27 .- The Democratic State Committee have nominated John G Marshall, of Brown county, for Lieutenant Governor.

Ohio Democratic Nominee.

The Feeling against English Inter-FORNEY'S Philadelphia Press, after ex-

bressing a distrust of the movements of Great Britain, says: "For every four men now under arms against the South, there would be five and wenty ready to pull triger against a Brit-sh enemy. We have had ample experience ish enemy. We have had ample experience of the insolence of such a foe, and we have dready pubished it in a very indisputa

ble manner." "Is England anxious to lose Canada and her West India Islands? Then, the readiest way is to acknowldge the South, which will cause a war with the United States The issue of such a contest would simply deprive England of her Atlantic and Trans-A lantic possessions, besides placing her at the mercy of France."

Commercial.

The regular line of trade is such at pres nt that we have nothing new to report i the general market. Wheat continues to a rive freely, but it all meets with a ready sale at 6.075c for prime red and white

OFFICE LOUISVILLE COURTER,

All arricles are unchanged, and the gen-eral market is quiet. Groceries are very firm. The money market is very dull, there being no demand upon the banks or upen capitalists for loans. Exchanges are in good supply, with but little demand, Eastern selling at 1/6/2 2 cant. premium, and New Orleans at 2/6/3 2 cent. discount. The buying rate for Eastern is par to 1/2 discount, and for New Orleans 5@6 p cent. discount. There is little doing in curren-

ry, which we quote as follows: l'ennessee ... New Orleans. Missouri..... North Carolina. South Carolina and Georgia... Virginia...

The notes of the following banks are taken at par: State Bank of Ohio. State
Bank of Indian; Kentucky, Bank of Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York City, and
New England in good credit.

Daily Review Louisville Market Flour and Grain—Siles of 160 bbls flour at \$3 50@\$4 25; 2,000 bushels wheat at 65@15c; for prime red and white. No sales of corn or oats reported to-day.

Whisky—Sales 200 bbls at 13½c.
Sheetings—Sales of 20 bales at 10½@

103/c.

BATTING—Small sales at 15c.
POTATORS—Sales of 00 bbls at 75@00c.
CHERSE—Sales of 40 bbcss at 6c.
BUTTER—Sales of 500 lbs at 123/c.
APPLES—Sales of 100 bbls at \$1 50@2.
GROCKEES—Sales of 10 hbds. of sugar at 83/c.03/c; 15 bb's molasses at 55c; 60 sacks of coffee at 16@163/c.
TOBACCO—Sales Monday and Tuesday 175 hhds.: 1 at \$3 10; 4 at \$4 50@4 80; 65 at 5@5 95; 40 at \$6@6 95; 30 at \$7@7 95; 19 at \$8@8 85; 5 at \$9@9 50; 5 at \$10@ \$10 75, and 1 at \$11.

bushels white do at \$1 23@1 30; and 1,300 bushels white Kentucky at \$1 31@1 34. Corn fully 1¢ lower with a good export and fair home trade demand; sales of 22,000 bushels at 47 @50 for western yellow, and 52 for white west. Provisious—Pork market reported run, generally without important change; sales of 500 bbls at \$15 00 for mess and \$10 00@10 25 for Rio code still very firm. Sugar-raw is very firm with a fair demand; sales 1,500 bbds including 1,380 cuba at \$6 0.76. Molasses contunes.

ling 1,389 Cuba at 6@74. Molass ulet and unchanged. Tallow quiet. New York Stock Market.

Money Market.

CINCINNATI, August 97 - P. Exchange steady at 1/2 premium.

REGULAR PACKET. FOR EVANSVILLE, OWENSBORO, AND WAY LANDINGS.

The splendid passenger steamer MAYONIC GEM. Bu'es master. WAYONIC GEM. Bu'es master. Will leave Louisville for above and ill way sandings on this day, 22th inst., at 3 o'clk. M from Portland what.

For freight or passage apply on beard or to B. J. CAFFREY. Agent, 42 Feurto street. NITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR HEN

fortland whart.

For freight or passage, having superior accommotions apply on board or to

T. M. FRWIN. Agent,

28

No. 37 Wall street.

CAIRO. The facth draught passenger packet
JOHN GAULT. Capt. Bunce.
Will leave as above on Thursday.
Isthinst., at 4 o'clock P. M. positively, from Portland wharf.
N. 8—The Ganit will take packet freight at packet prices, and also St. Louis freight with privilege of reshippi; g.

NITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR HEN-The light-draught passenger packet
Stor GREY EAGLE, Don-1 y master
Will leave as above on Wednesday,
Sth inst. at 5 o'clock P. M., positively, from Port-

The freight and passenger steamer
DOVE. Sanders, commander,
will leave as above on this day,
Yor freight or passage apply on board or to
MOORHZAD & CO. Acents...
a28

MOORHZAD & CO. Meents...
No. 116 Wall street,

FOR WHEELING AND PITTSBURG. The light-draught passenger steamer LINDE. Hwton, master, Will leave as show on this day, 2xth inst., at 4x clock P. M. positively. For freight or passes 2 a new you board or to as MOORHEAD & CO. Agents. REGULAR PACKET – FOR MADISON, CARROLLTON AND KENTUCKY RIVER.

Prompt and strict attent on paid to the interests the trade.

U. S. MAIL LINE POB THE EAST.

NOTICE. MILLER and PINE VARBLE No. 2.
MILLER and PINE VARBLE No. 2.
The through running order, are now
ready for the season to do all kinds of towing to
any point above or below the Pails, at the most
reasonable rates. Being in onarge of experienced
bostmen, they will be able to impart satisfaction
to all who may wish to engage their services.

FIRST OF THIS SEASON

FIFTH STREET, BET, MAIN AND MARKET.

SHELL OYSTERS (the first of the season)! AND ALL OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEL-aule du

RUSSELLVILLE, KY. DRERY W. POOR ... Proprieter.

GRIEN SEA FEBTLE. CO. CYSTERS.

SPRING DELCERNS.

LUXURIES OF THE SEASON. FROG LEGS. CAULIFLOWER. MUSHROOMS, &c., &c.

PERSON. W. A. CLARK, Proprietor. myl4 dtf AUCTION NOTICE!

S. ROTHCHILD,

\$5 REWARD.

JOHN H. KITZERO S. B. MGILL. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in and

Importer of CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF. PIPES, &C.,

o. 307 Green Street, between Third a d Fourth (Querier Buildings.)

A LARGE assortment of the best brands of Clark AND TUBACCO kep constantly on falls My 15th

THAVE for sale, at all times, by the barge and a statil, and at the lowest market price, best quality PITTSBURG COAL. Also, BEACH BOTTO: OAL at much lower rates. api4 dt' Third street, near corner of Main

BOARDING.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY can be long with a private family, in a pleasant pointy. For particulars, apply at the class.

The particulars apply at the class.

The particulars apply at the class.

NEW YORK, August 27-P. M. Second Board-Stocks are dull: Chicago & R. Isl. 40%—Ill. Central Scrip 64%—N. York Central 74%—Pacific Mail Co. 72%—Del. & Hudson. 83 — Wissouri Sixes. 41%—N. Carolina 6's. 14%—Virginia Sixes. 51%—Teneessee 6s. ... 41%—Treasury 12s....101 —U. S. 6s 'S1; 1eg. 87%—

Steamboats.

The spiendid new U. S. Mail steamers far GREY EAGLE, Capt. Don-nally, with leave as above on this Portland wharf.

FOR EVANSVILLE, COLUMBUS, AND

eshipping.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Str. inst., at 5 o crock P. Str. policy and w arf.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
a2s.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agen.

The freight and passenger steamer
TRIO, Capt. J. 20. A. Dickinson,
Well leave Lo isv lie every Monday
ad Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. for Madison,
al Carrollton, and every Friday, at 1 o'clork P.
for Madison, Carr liton, Cedar Lock, Kentu ky
ver, and intermediate landines.

REGULAR SATURDAY PACKET FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW ORLEANS. The freight and passenger steamer LOUISVILLE, Jee Combs, master, will leave as above at 1 close jyddf

THE splendid passen.
THE STRADER and TELE.
TO CINCINNATI EVERY MORNING
AT 12 O'clock morning connections by Railroad from Cladinati to the North and Bast.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
TOR CAMPION. Agent.
TO Campion.

obstantial, they will be another to impart saustremon to all who may wish to engage their services.

All orders left at the slothing atore of Ben. Durrett, corner of fourth and Water streets will meet with prompt attention.

PINK TARBLE Captain.

P. 8 All towing done attherisk of owners. coo did

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT.

Shell Oysters. Shell Oysters.

FORST HOUSE,

the Railroad Depot, Fars or Traves ie3 d2m CLARK'S RESTAURANT Fourth Street, between Main and Market.

PRICES TO SENT THE TIMES.AD

CUCUMPERS, GREEN PEAS. TABLE D'HOTE FROM 12 1-2 TO 4 O'CLOCK EVERY DAY AT 50 CTS, PER

CHANGE OF BUSINESS!

On Market street, between Second and Third
No. 217. South side,
WOULD announce to the citizens of Louisville
and vicinity, that he has opened a large A DCHON AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, where he
dill have all CAMMISSION BUSINESS, where
dill have so in hand a large lot of DOMISSTIC
GLOTHING, at ancilion prices.
Anction Sales every day from 9 until 10 o'clock,
and in the evening from 7 until 10 o'clock,
and in the evening from 7 until 10 o'clock,
Out-door Sales promptly attended to.
Cash advanced on consistented to me will please
come forward and settle, or the accounts will be
put in the hands of an officer for collection.

A ROLHORILD,

STRAYED, a large Brindl (COW; 20 mark, except t small streak of white down the back, and a small piece out of the left ear. Return to the corner

COAL! COAL!